

EXHIBIT 11

EXHIBIT 11**Applications of U.S. Patent No. US 10,606,634 to V-Migrate and V-Maestro (collectively, “Accused Products”)**

Plaintiff VirtaMove Corp. (“VirtaMove”) infringes claims 1–20 of the ’634 Patent (the “Asserted Claims”) under 35 U.S.C. § 271(a), (b), and (c). As set forth below, VirtaMove’s infringement is both direct and indirect.¹

VirtaMove has directly infringed the ’634 Patent at least by making, using, offering to sell, selling, and/or importing into the United States its V-Migrate and V-Maestro (collectively, “Accused Products”) on or after the issuance date of the patent.

VirtaMove induces infringement under 35 U.S.C. § 271(b) by providing the Accused Products, which are sold and specifically configured to infringe the Asserted Claims, to VirtaMove customers and partners in the United States. VirtaMove actively instructs and encourages its customers and partners on how to use the Accused Products, including through product manuals, advertising, and instructional videos. When used as instructed, VirtaMove’s customers and partners use these products to practice the systems of the ’634 Patent and directly infringe the Asserted Claims. On information and belief, VirtaMove specifically intends that its actions will result in infringement of the asserted claims of the ’634 Patent or subjectively believes that its actions will result in infringement of the Asserted Claims, but took deliberate actions to avoid learning of the facts.

As shown below, VirtaMove also contributes to infringement under 35 U.S.C. § 271(c) by providing the Accused Products, which embodies a material part of the claimed invention of the ’634 Patent, is known by VirtaMove to be specially made or adapted for use in an infringing manner, and is not with substantial non-infringing uses.

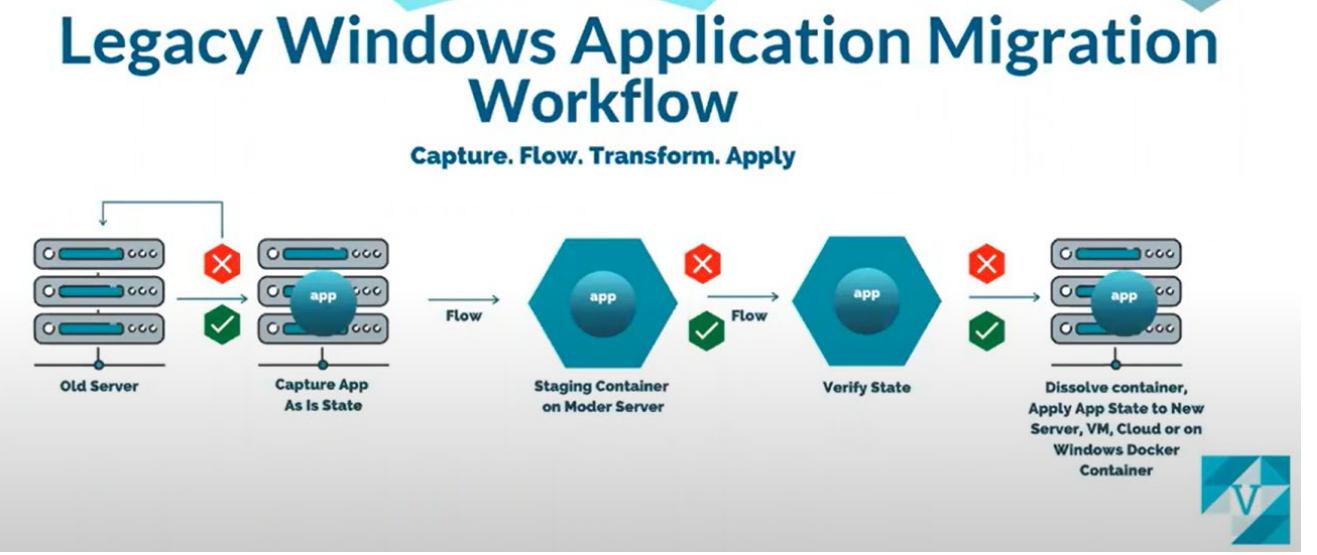
The Accused Products are specially designed to infringe the ’634 Patent and the accused components have no substantial non-infringing uses.

| Claim | US 10,606,634 Claim Term | Analysis |
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| 1pre | A system, comprising: | To the extent that the preamble is limiting, the Accused Products comprise “[a] system” for updating isolated environments (containers) as applications request new resources. |

¹ Public information is limited regarding the Accused Products, and accordingly, IBM reserves the right to amend its infringement contentions based on productions and source code made available during discovery.

| Claim | US 10,606,634 Claim Term | Analysis |
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| | | <p>For example, V-Migrate automates migration and “move[s] the application via smart, encrypted communication to a virtual container on the target system. The container encapsulates the virtualized application and its dependencies and separates it from the underlying OS.”</p> <div data-bbox="639 350 1953 1224" style="background-color: black; color: white; padding: 10px;"> <h2 data-bbox="713 372 1900 437" style="text-align: center; margin: 0;"><i>Using VirtaMove to gain Migration Intelligence</i></h2> <p data-bbox="1178 461 1431 481" style="text-align: center; margin: 0;">by VALERIE YATES May 01, 2018</p> <p data-bbox="692 551 1890 612" style="margin: 10px 0;">Migration Intelligence is key to solving the problem of moving workloads in scale. What do we mean by Migration Intelligence? At the simplest level, MI means: <i>Be smart about what you move and how you move it.</i></p> <p data-bbox="692 644 1921 780" style="margin: 10px 0;">The first step in MI is to use smart, automated application discovery and monitoring on servers to dynamically discover application usage, server and workload capacity requirements, application dependencies, and migration readiness. Intelligent monitoring tells you which applications are still used, establishes the priorities for migration, reveals application and storage clutter, and helps you plan and size target server requirements.</p> <p data-bbox="692 816 1879 876" style="margin: 10px 0;">Once an application is “green-lighted” for migration (all application dependencies are discovered), you can move on to the automated migration step using V-Migrate.</p> <div data-bbox="692 910 1921 1046" style="border: 2px solid red; padding: 10px; margin: 10px 0;"> <p data-bbox="692 910 1921 1046" style="margin: 0;">So, what do we mean by automated migration? We mean move the application via smart, encrypted communication to a virtual container on the target system. The container encapsulates the virtualized application and its dependencies and separates it from the underlying OS. The container gives you a secure environment on the target server to do final acceptance testing and cut-over from the production server.</p> </div> <p data-bbox="692 1078 1417 1106" style="margin: 10px 0;">Read the Blog: The Next Step in Moving Legacy Workloads to the Cloud in Scale</p> <p data-bbox="692 1188 819 1210" style="margin: 10px 0;">Submitted by</p> </div> <p data-bbox="639 1269 1381 1302" style="margin: 10px 0;">(https://virtamove.com/blog/gain-migration-intelligence/)</p> <p data-bbox="639 1334 1943 1367" style="margin: 10px 0;">Additional evidence showing VirtaMove’s infringement is found in at least the following documents:</p> |

| Claim | US 10,606,634 Claim Term | Analysis |
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| | |  <div style="text-align: right;"> Solutions Resources Blog Partners Company GET STARTED ⚲ </div> <h1 data-bbox="855 376 1689 491" style="text-align: center;"><i>VirtaMove: It's Not Just Application Modernization</i></h1> <p data-bbox="1151 523 1404 545" style="text-align: center;">by NIGEL STOKES August 09, 2017</p> <p data-bbox="707 612 1805 734" style="text-align: center;">For some time now we've been blogging about the advantages of automated Application Modernization using our unique container-based technology for Microsoft Server environments. However, customers have discovered many advantages of VirtaMove containers that extend beyond application modernization. For years, customers have been taking advantage of VirtaMove containers to solve a range of business challenges.</p> <div data-bbox="707 753 1003 778" style="border: 1px solid #0072BC; padding: 5px; text-align: center;">1. ISOLATE APPLICATIONS</div> <div data-bbox="707 791 1845 1021" style="border: 1px solid #0072BC; padding: 10px;"> <p data-bbox="707 791 1845 1021">In many industries, like Insurance, Healthcare or Pharmaceuticals and even in Banking, customers must verify compliance of business applications to rigorous, auditable standards (for example HIPAA is a compliance standard in regulated Healthcare-related businesses). Once an application is certified, making changes requires a time consuming and expensive recertification process. To avoid recertification, customers containerize legacy applications and run them in isolation on newer OS and server environments. Containerization allows customers to run several close variations of applications, each dependent on unique but similar software stacks on the same server. The isolation provided by containerization avoids conflicts between different stacks (for example, database and driver variations) and eliminates the need to manage multiple servers and license multiple OS platforms for each application.</p> </div> <div data-bbox="707 1041 1381 1065" style="text-align: center;">2. CREATE EXACT APPLICATION IMAGES FOR DEVELOPMENT</div> <div data-bbox="707 1078 1782 1135" style="text-align: center;">Software development is a demanding business. Under pressure to meet deadlines, software developers may well forget about the detailed installation scripts and configuration data required to create identical cloud or test copies of an application. However, if</div> <p data-bbox="639 1171 1381 1204" style="text-align: center;">(https://virtamove.com/blog/not-just-app-modernization/)</p> |

| Claim | US 10,606,634 Claim Term | Analysis |
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| | | <p>Legacy Windows Application Migration Workflow</p> <p>Capture. Flow. Transform. Apply</p>  <p>(https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hDb541Ax6xw)</p> |
| 1a | one or more central processing units; and | <p>The Accused Products comprise “one or more central processing units.”</p> <p>For example, the Accused Products migrate applications “from the source machine to the destination machine[,]” where the source and destination machines comprise “central processing units” (“CPUs”).</p> <p>Step 2: Move the Container</p> <p>You must compress a container (.cap) to <u>move it from the source machine to the destination machine</u>. Then, you must uncompress the .cap file on the destination machine to begin using the container. One of the reasons for compressing the container is to preserve the short file names of the files in the container as they exist on the source machine.</p> <p>See Moving Containers.</p> |

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| | | <p>(https://virtamove.atlassian.net/wiki/spaces/VDOC/pages/313688121/Running+Containers#Step-2:-Move-the-Container)</p> <p>Dissolve Example 2</p> <p>The diagram shows a 'VAA' (Virtual Application Application) icon with a red 'app' button. An arrow labeled 'Compress & move' points from Machine A to Machine B. The text 'Uncompress, Dissolve with COTF' is positioned above the machines. Below the machines, two red boxes highlight the 'Machine A' and 'Machine B' labels.</p> <p>(https://virtamove.atlassian.net/wiki/spaces/VDOC/pages/311460124/About+Dissolve)</p> |

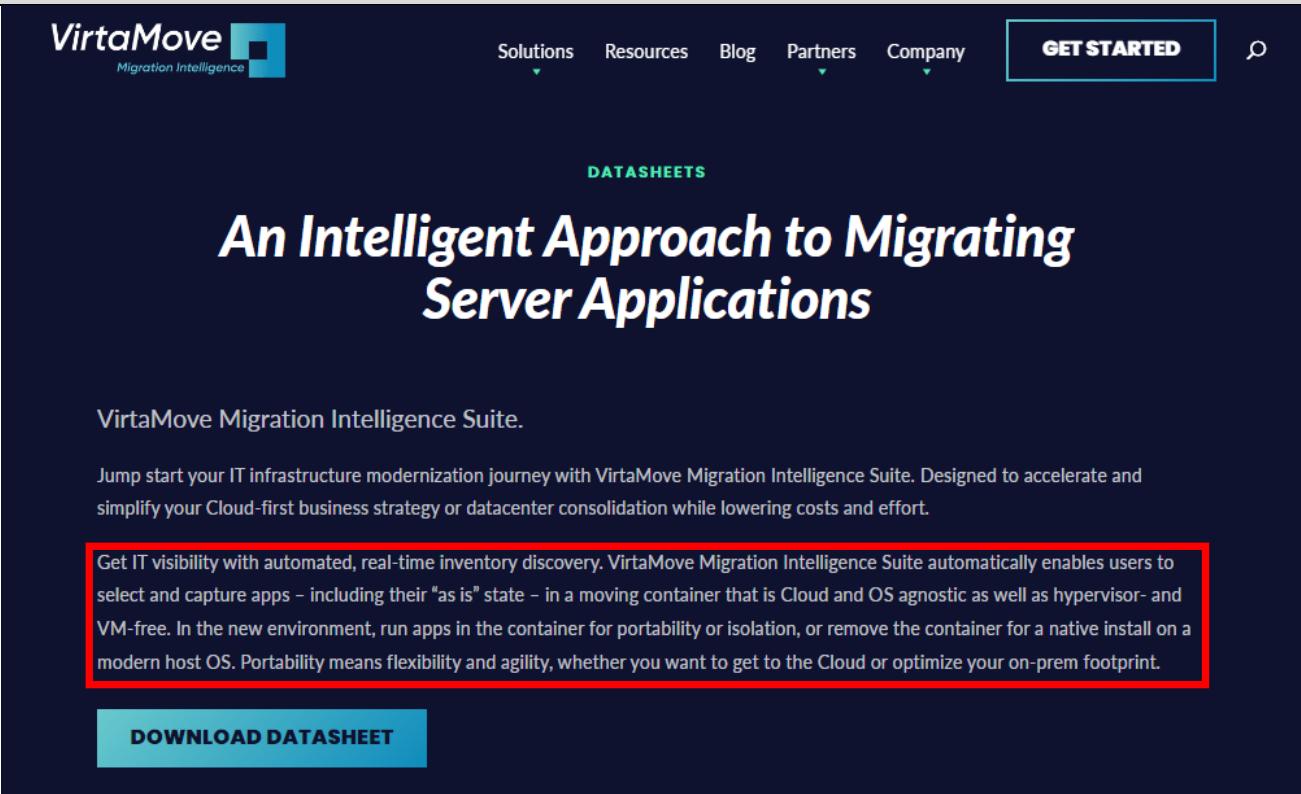
| Claim | US 10,606,634 Claim Term | Analysis | | | | | | | | |
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| | | <p>The following table lists the elements in the <u>Source Details</u> window.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="639 306 1907 796"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="639 306 946 367">Item</th><th data-bbox="946 306 1907 367">Description</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="639 367 946 796">System Information card</td><td data-bbox="946 367 1907 796"> <p>Displays information about the system of the source:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IP Address • OS • Any group assigned to the source • <u>CPU</u> • Destination. You can assign a destination by clicking Assign. • Memory </td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>(https://virtamove.atlassian.net/wiki/spaces/VDOC/pages/314671475/Viewing+Source+Details)</p> <p>The following table lists the elements in the <u>Destination Details</u> window.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="639 951 1907 1406"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="639 951 946 1011">Item</th><th data-bbox="946 951 1907 1011">Description</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="639 1011 946 1406">Destination System Information card</td><td data-bbox="946 1011 1907 1406"> <p>Displays information about the system of the destination:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IP Address • OS • Any group assigned to the source • <u>CPU</u> • Source. You can assign a destination to a source by clicking Assign. • Memory </td></tr> </tbody> </table> | Item | Description | System Information card | <p>Displays information about the system of the source:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IP Address • OS • Any group assigned to the source • <u>CPU</u> • Destination. You can assign a destination by clicking Assign. • Memory | Item | Description | Destination System Information card | <p>Displays information about the system of the destination:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IP Address • OS • Any group assigned to the source • <u>CPU</u> • Source. You can assign a destination to a source by clicking Assign. • Memory |
| Item | Description | | | | | | | | | |
| System Information card | <p>Displays information about the system of the source:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IP Address • OS • Any group assigned to the source • <u>CPU</u> • Destination. You can assign a destination by clicking Assign. • Memory | | | | | | | | | |
| Item | Description | | | | | | | | | |
| Destination System Information card | <p>Displays information about the system of the destination:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IP Address • OS • Any group assigned to the source • <u>CPU</u> • Source. You can assign a destination to a source by clicking Assign. • Memory | | | | | | | | | |

| Claim | US 10,606,634 Claim Term | Analysis |
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| | | (https://virtamove.atlassian.net/wiki/spaces/VDOC/pages/314868022/Viewing+Destination+Details) |
| 1b | one or more isolated environments including one or more applications; and | The Accused Products comprise “one or more isolated environments including one or more applications.” For example, the Accused Products “isolate applications.” |

| Claim | US 10,606,634 Claim Term | Analysis |
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| | | <p data-bbox="853 246 1733 372"><i>VirtaMove: It's Not Just Application Modernization</i></p> <p data-bbox="1163 404 1423 424">by NIGEL STOKES August 09, 2017</p> <p data-bbox="699 494 1860 625">For some time now we've been blogging about the advantages of automated Application Modernization using our unique container-based technology for Microsoft Server environments. However, customers have discovered many advantages of VirtaMove containers that extend beyond application modernization. For years, customers have been taking advantage of VirtaMove containers to solve a range of business challenges.</p> <p data-bbox="699 649 1005 670">1. ISOLATE APPLICATIONS</p> <p data-bbox="699 687 1896 923">In many industries, like Insurance, Healthcare or Pharmaceuticals and even in Banking, customers must verify compliance of business applications to rigorous, auditable standards (for example HIPAA is a compliance standard in regulated Healthcare-related businesses). Once an application is certified, making changes requires a time consuming and expensive recertification process. To avoid recertification, customers containerize legacy applications and run them in isolation on newer OS and server environments. Containerization allows customers to run several close variations of applications, each dependent on unique but similar software stacks on the same server. The isolation provided by containerization avoids conflicts between different stacks (for example, database and driver variations) and eliminates the need to manage multiple servers and license multiple OS platforms for each application.</p> <p data-bbox="699 948 1402 969">2. CREATE EXACT APPLICATION IMAGES FOR DEVELOPMENT</p> <p data-bbox="699 985 1890 1155">Software development is a demanding business. Under pressure to meet deadlines, software developers may well forget about the detailed installation scripts and configuration data required to create identical cloud or test copies of an application. However, if applications are containerized, it's easy to create exact images on newer OSs such as Windows Server 2008 R2 or WS2012 or WS2016. This eliminates the need to worry about recreating an installation process or scripts. Additionally, applications that are containerized with VirtaMove on WS2008 can run seamlessly on WS2012 or WS2016.</p> <p data-bbox="699 1188 1892 1282">Containerization accelerates the development and testing of new software by making it easy to create identical copies of the software on both datacentre and cloud servers. It lets the developer focus on building software that solves business problems rather than worrying about the details of configuration.</p> <p data-bbox="635 1318 1374 1349">(https://virtamove.com/blog/not-just-app-modernization/)</p> |

| Claim | US 10,606,634 Claim Term | Analysis |
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| | | <p>Indeed, the Accused Products comprise a system that “create a migration container and populate it with the application and its dependencies.”</p> <h2>Step 2: Prepopulate a Container</h2> <p> Owned by Thomas Farley (Deactivated) • Mar 29, 2022 • 1 min read</p> <p>Once the pre-migration Audit is complete, you can <u>create a migration container and populate it with the application and its dependencies</u>, V-Maestro will copy all dependencies into the container, such as user and group accounts and COM objects. Once this step is complete, V-Maestro will dock the container, which registers the container onto the operating system of the destination.</p> <p>(https://virtamove.atlassian.net/wiki/spaces/VDOC/pages/314802710/Step+2+Prepopulate+a+Container)</p> |

| Claim | US 10,606,634 Claim Term | Analysis |
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| | | <p>The Application Migration Process</p> <p>Owned by Thomas Farley (Deactivated) *** Last updated: Mar 25, 2022 • 2 min read</p> <p>Migrating an application involves the following steps:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Meet requirements for your environment as well as source and destination machines. See https://virtamove.atlassian.net/wiki/spaces/VDOC/pages/310706978 Can't find link. 2. Double-click the Administrative Console shortcut icon on your desktop to start Administrative Console. 3. Create a virtual container and connect it to the source machine. 4. Pre-populate the virtual container with applications, services, accounts, components, and files selected from the source machine. 5. Run your virtualized application on the destination machine and exercise the application. See Running and Exercising Your Application. 6. Run VirtaMove Dissolve if you want to remove the migration container from the application and transfer the application to the underlying operating system on the destination machine so that the application will behave as if natively installed. Note that this process cannot be reversed. See Dissolving a Virtual Container. You may wish to keep the application running in the migration container, as required. <p>(https://virtamove.atlassian.net/wiki/spaces/VDOC/pages/310739347/The+Application+Migration+Process)</p> <p>Additional evidence showing VirtaMove's infringement is found in at least the following documents:</p> |

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| | | <div data-bbox="637 204 1938 998">  <p>The screenshot shows the VirtaMove Migration Intelligence website. The header features the VirtaMove logo with the tagline "Migration Intelligence". The navigation menu includes "Solutions", "Resources", "Blog", "Partners", and "Company", with "GET STARTED" and a search icon. A "DATASHEETS" section is highlighted in green. The main content features a large, bold, italicized title: "An Intelligent Approach to Migrating Server Applications". Below the title, a sub-headline reads: "Jump start your IT infrastructure modernization journey with VirtaMove Migration Intelligence Suite. Designed to accelerate and simplify your Cloud-first business strategy or datacenter consolidation while lowering costs and effort." A callout box with a red border contains the following text: "Get IT visibility with automated, real-time inventory discovery. VirtaMove Migration Intelligence Suite automatically enables users to select and capture apps – including their "as is" state – in a moving container that is Cloud and OS agnostic as well as hypervisor- and VM-free. In the new environment, run apps in the container for portability or isolation, or remove the container for a native install on a modern host OS. Portability means flexibility and agility, whether you want to get to the Cloud or optimize your on-prem footprint." A blue "DOWNLOAD DATASHEET" button is located at the bottom of this section.</p> <p>(https://virtamove.com/resources/an-intelligent-approach-to-migrating-server-applications/)</p> </div> |

| Claim | US 10,606,634 Claim Term | Analysis |
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| | | <p>3. CONTAINERIZE AND ISOLATE APPLICATIONS</p> <p><i>The problem:</i> In regulated businesses, customers need to modernize certified applications that are running on legacy operating systems so that they can enable these apps on a supported OS. In many industries, like Insurance, Healthcare, Pharmaceuticals, and Banking, customers must verify compliance of business applications to rigorous, auditable standards (HIPAA and HITECH, for example, are compliance standards in regulated Healthcare-related businesses). Once an application is certified, making changes requires a time consuming and expensive re-certification process.</p> <p><i>The VirtaMove solution:</i> Avoid the pain of re-certification by using VirtaMove to containerize legacy applications and run them in isolation on modern OS and server environments.</p> <p>Containerization allows customers to run several close variations of applications, each dependent on unique but similar software stacks on the same server. The isolation provided by VirtaMove containers avoids conflicts between different stacks (for example, database and driver variations) and eliminates the need to manage multiple servers and license multiple OS platforms for each application. In addition, security and performance are improved by virtue of running on a modern server platform.</p> <p>(https://virtamove.com/blog/q-and-a/)</p> |

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| | | <p><i>Protect your applications by modernizing</i></p> <p>All the monitoring in the world doesn't eliminate the work involved in upgrading application stacks to new operating systems and software versions to improve security and reduce exposure to cyber warfare.</p> <p>Several options are available when it comes to upgrading:</p> <p>1. REDEVELOP AN APP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ You can incur the cost of redeveloping an application on a new OS. However, custom remediation costs can be substantial (more than six figures) and take months of effort and disruption. <p>2. CHOOSE AN ISV UPGRADE PATH</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ If an ISV is involved, you might choose their upgrade path, along with the licensing and migration costs and delays for that single component of the software stack. <p>3. UPGRADE A SOFTWARE STACK BY HAND</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ You might choose to upgrade a software stack by hand. This involves knowing what you still need, installing new versions of all the software components on the new server infrastructure, developing a data and application migration plan for each component, and developing a test plan to verify the migration. You will then need to remediate and rework any failed components. These steps can take weeks of planning, execution, and verification. <p>4. USE AN AUTOMATED MIGRATION TOOL</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ This option involves using an automated migration tool to isolate all the application stack dependencies from the underlying OS. You then move the application to the new server and OS infrastructure (upgrading database components on the fly if required). Intelligent automation then places the software stack in the right place on the new OS. <p>Automated migration can take just a few hours and not uncommonly saves many weeks of labour.</p> <p>(https://virtamove.com/blog/cyber-warfare-again/)</p> |

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| | | <p><i>The VirtaMove solution:</i> Avoid the pain of re-certification by using VirtaMove to containerize legacy applications and run them in isolation on modern OS and server environments.</p> <p>Containerization allows customers to run several close variations of applications, each dependent on unique but similar software stacks on the same server. The isolation provided by VirtaMove containers avoids conflicts between different stacks (for example, database and driver variations) and eliminates the need to manage multiple servers and license multiple OS platforms for each application. In addition, security and performance are improved by virtue of running on a modern server platform.</p> <p>(https://virtamove.com/blog/q-and-a/)</p> |
| 1c | one or more resource mappings between resources as requested by the one or more applications and the corresponding resources inside said isolated environments; | <p>The Accused Products comprise “one or more resource mappings between resources as requested by the one or more applications and the corresponding resources inside said isolated environments.”</p> <p>For example, “[w]hen you dock a container, it is registered with VirtaMove and any system definitions that were defined for the container when it was created. <i>System definitions include file associations; in some cases, a file may need to be copied to the operating system.</i>”²</p> |

² All emphasis added unless otherwise noted.

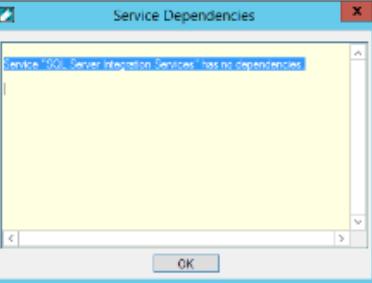
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| | | <p>Docking</p> <p>Docking a container integrates and prepares the container's environment as part of the underlying operating system so that the application is ready to run.</p> <p>When you dock a container, it is registered with VirtaMove and any system definitions that were defined for the container when it was created. System definitions include file associations; in some cases, a file may need to be copied to the operating system.</p> <p>VirtaMove runs a basic sanity test on a container when you attempt to dock the container. Certain conditions on an operating system may interfere with VirtaMove software and an attempt to dock a container, such as an antivirus software or group account permissions. In such a case, the following error message may be displayed when docking fails:</p> <p>Failed to intercept OS calls. Sanity test failed. Cannot dock.</p> <p>(https://virtamove.atlassian.net/wiki/spaces/VDOC/pages/311296481/Docking+and+Undocking+Containers)</p> <p>“When you tether and then launch the application, <i>if the application tries to open a folder and the folder does not exist on the underlying operating system of the destination machine, tether will copy that folder into the container.</i>”</p> <p>Note:</p> <p>When you tether and then launch the application, if the application tries to open a folder and the folder does not exist on the underlying operating system of the destination machine, tether will copy that folder into the container.</p> <p>(https://virtamove.atlassian.net/wiki/spaces/VDOC/pages/311427374/About+Running+and+Exercising+Your+Application)</p> <p>VirtaMove's containers comprise applications and related files, dependencies, and services.</p> |

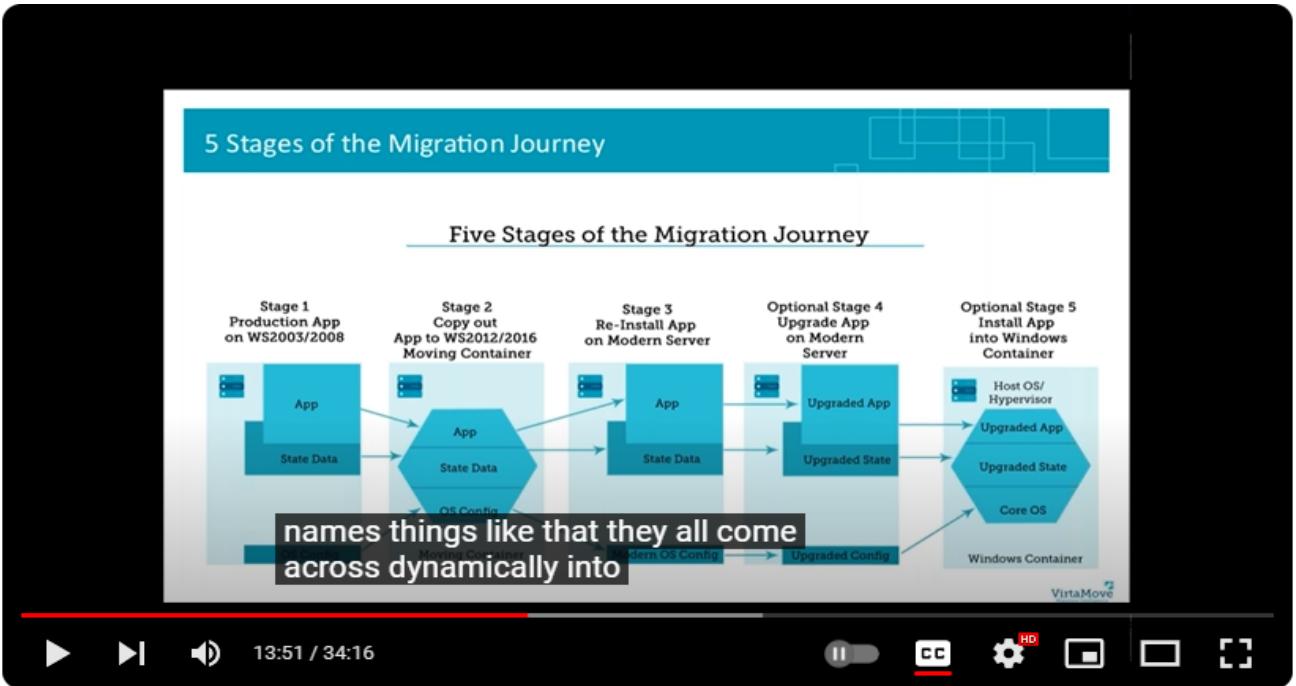
| Claim | US 10,606,634 Claim Term | Analysis |
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| | | <h2>Step 2: Prepopulate a Container</h2> <p> Owned by Thomas Farley (Deactivated) • Mar 29, 2022 • 1 min read</p> <p>Once the pre-migration Audit is complete, you can create a migration container and populate it with the application and its dependencies. V-Maestro will copy all dependencies into the container, such as user and group accounts and COM objects. Once this step is complete, V-Maestro will dock the container, which registers the container onto the operating system of the destination.</p> <p>(https://virtamove.atlassian.net/wiki/spaces/VDOC/pages/314802710/Step+2+Prepopulate+a+Container)</p> |

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| | | <p>The Application Migration Process</p> <p> Owned by Thomas Farley (Deactivated) *** Last updated: Mar 25, 2022 • 2 min read</p> <p>Migrating an application involves the following steps:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Meet requirements for your environment as well as source and destination machines. See https://virtamove.atlassian.net/wiki/spaces/VDOC/pages/310706978 Can't find link. 2. Double-click the Administrative Console shortcut icon on your desktop to start Administrative Console. 3. Create a virtual container and connect it to the source machine. 4. Pre-populate the virtual container with applications, services, accounts, components, and files selected from the source machine. 5. Run your virtualized application on the destination machine and exercise the application. See Running and Exercising Your Application. 6. Run VirtaMove Dissolve if you want to remove the migration container from the application and transfer the application to the underlying operating system on the destination machine so that the application will behave as if natively installed. Note that this process cannot be reversed. See Dissolving a Virtual Container. You may wish to keep the application running in the migration container, as required. <p>(https://virtamove.atlassian.net/wiki/spaces/VDOC/pages/310739347/The+Application+Migration+Process)</p> <p>Resources used by applications may be updated such that the newest files have to be retrieved.</p> |

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| | <p>Tether Sync allows a container to be populated with files and registry keys and then updated later. The Tether Sync feature is useful if you are not able to move some files (e.g., locked databases) right away but instead, need to wait for a service window. In a case like this, Tether Sync allows you to tether as much at the source as possible in advance and then re-connect later during a service window in order to finish the migration. Any new or different files/keys will be re-copied from the source, and files/keys that have been removed from the source will also be removed.</p> <p>A container must be undocked to apply Tether Sync. An application will not start until the Tether Sync process is complete.</p> <p>Tether Sync modes are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Update• Reset <h2>Update Mode</h2> <p>Using Update Mode, any files or keys that are newest will be copied. If you changed a file on both the source and destination machines, the newest file will be copied. Changes that have been made to the destination machine may not be preserved in Update Mode. You should therefore keep track of changes that were made to the destination for re-hosting or other reasons because these changes may need to be repeated.</p> <p>Example Use:</p> <p>An application has been tethered to a destination machine. Work has been performed on the destination machine, for example testing or re-configuration. Later, when you want to finalize the migration, you re-tether to the original production machine to get any files that have been updated or added. For example, a website installation to which changes have been made. In this case, you would use Update Mode to avoid losing modifications to the destination machine.</p> <h2>Reset Mode</h2> <p>Using Reset Mode, any files or keys that are different between the source and destination machines will be overwritten. Changes that have been made to the container on the destination machine will not be preserved in Reset Mode. You should therefore keep track of changes that were made to the destination for re-hosting or other reasons because these changes will need to be repeated.</p> <p>Example Use:</p> <p>An application has been migrated for user acceptance testing (UAT) and has been extensively exercised. It's possible that files have been modified, added, or removed during UAT and these changes are not wanted on the production server. In this case, Reset Mode would return the container to the original state it was in and copy any additional changes from the source machine.</p> |
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| Claim | US 10,606,634 Claim Term | Analysis |
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| | | <p>(https://virtamove.atlassian.net/wiki/spaces/VDOC/pages/311329719/Using+Tether+Sync)</p> <p>The Accused Products comprise a system that “can list installed services on the source machine and copy services from this list to the destination machine before you dock a container. <i>This is useful if a service on the source machine was missing in the container when the container was created.</i>”</p> <p>Source Services</p> <p>You can list installed services on the source machine and copy services from this list to the destination machine before you dock a container. This is useful if a service on the source machine was missing in the container when the container was created.</p> <p>When you get source services, a <code>cremoteservices</code> file is created in the container folder. This XML file contains a list of services from the source machine.</p> <p>You can stop a service on the Source Services tab of the Administrative Console under the Tether tab.</p> <p>(https://virtamove.atlassian.net/wiki/spaces/VDOC/pages/310739395/Source+Information)</p> |

| Claim | US 10,606,634 Claim Term | Analysis |
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| | | <p>Listing Container Application Service Dependencies</p> <p> Owned by Thomas Farley (Deactivated) *** Last updated: Mar 28, 2022 • 1 min read</p> <p>You can list all system services and components that a container service depends on using the Administrative Console or the VirtaMove  irtasc command line utility.</p> <p>You can list service dependencies for both a docked or undocked container.</p> <p>To List Service Dependencies Using the Administrative Console</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Select a container. 2. Click the Services tab. 3. Right-click the service for which you want to list dependencies, and then select Depends. Any dependencies are displayed in the Service Dependencies window.  <p>4. Click OK.</p> <p>To List Service Dependencies Using the CLI</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At the command prompt, enter the following: <pre>1 virtasc <container> depends <ServiceName> /A</pre> <p>Where container is the full path of the container, ServiceName is the name of the service, and /A indicates that you want to list all dependencies for the specified service.</p> |

| Claim | US 10,606,634 Claim Term | Analysis |
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| | | <p>(https://virtamove.atlassian.net/wiki/spaces/VDOC/pages/313622581/Listing+Container+Application+Service+Dependencies)</p> <p>“So, we copy out the app and all of the data where state components the <i>dependencies of that application into the container environment</i> if there's OS configuration issues IP address server names things like that <i>they all come across dynamically</i> into this container on the destination.”</p>  <p>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lhVF9-wgd2M</p> |

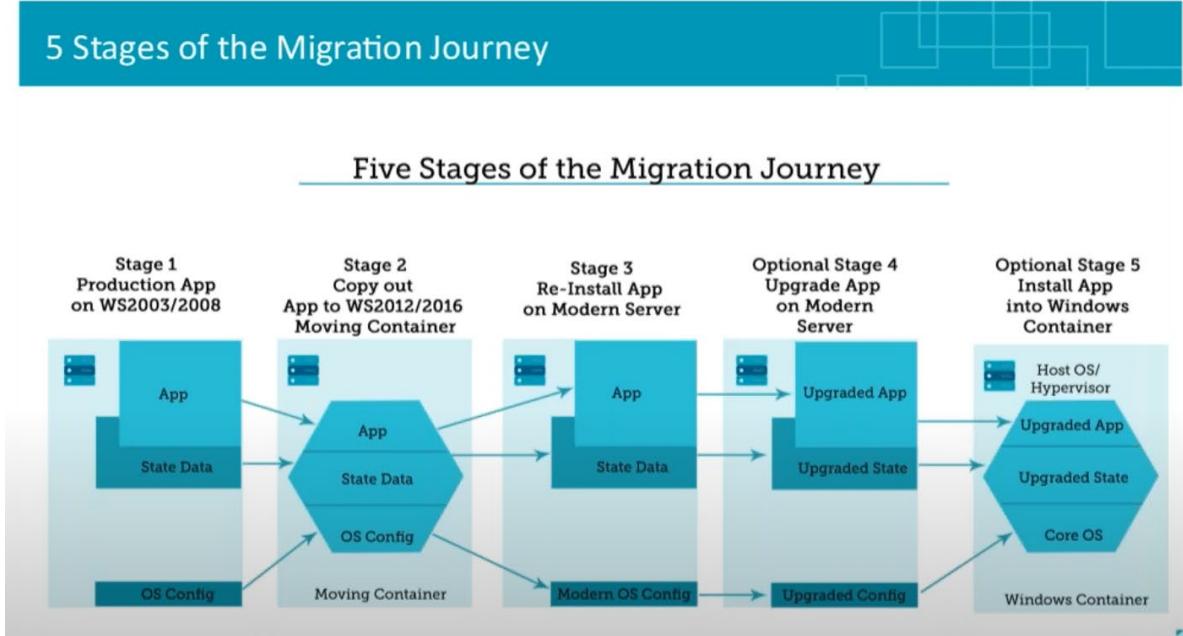
| Claim | US 10,606,634 Claim Term | Analysis |
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| 1d | wherein the one or more central processing units and the one or more isolated environments are configured to interact with each other; | <p>The Accused Products comprise a system “wherein the one or more central processing units and the one or more isolated environments are configured to interact with each other.”</p> <p>For example, using VirtaMove’s automated migration tool “involves using an <i>automated migration tool to isolate all the application stack dependencies from the underlying OS. You then move the application to the new server and OS infrastructure (upgrading database components on the fly if required)</i>. Intelligent automation then places the software stack in the right place on the new OS.” This migration tool inherently establishes a systematic and configured interaction between the central processing units and newly created isolated environments by isolating application dependencies, transferring them to a new infrastructure, and intelligently integrating the software stack within the new operating system, thereby necessitating and facilitating communication and operational synchronization between the CPUs and the applications within their isolated environments.</p> |

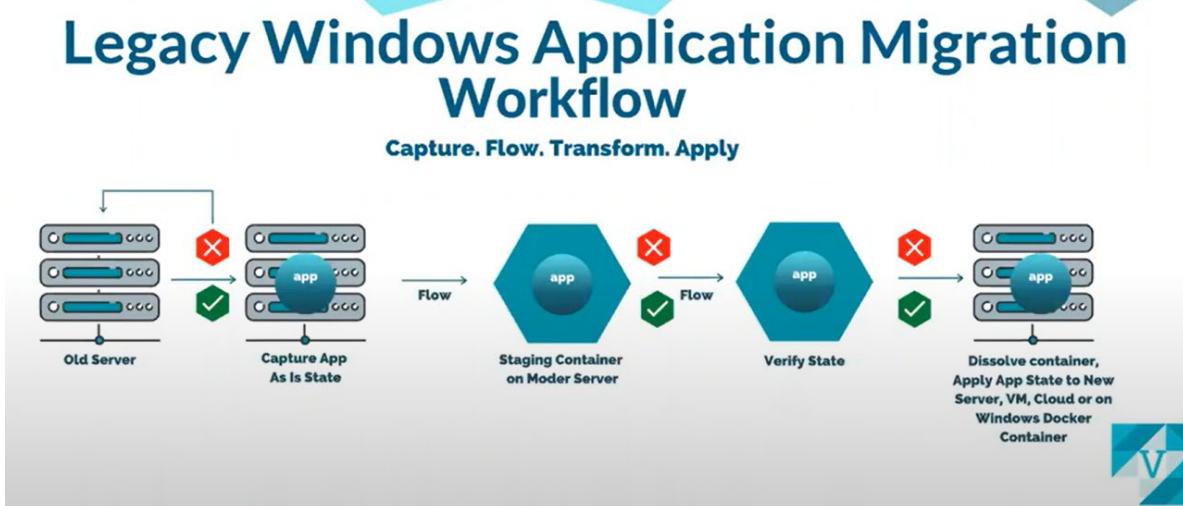
| Claim | US 10,606,634 Claim Term | Analysis |
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| | | <p><i>Protect your applications by modernizing</i></p> <p>All the monitoring in the world doesn't eliminate the work involved in upgrading application stacks to new operating systems and software versions to improve security and reduce exposure to cyber warfare.</p> <p>Several options are available when it comes to upgrading:</p> <p>1. REDEVELOP AN APP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ You can incur the cost of redeveloping an application on a new OS. However, custom remediation costs can be substantial (more than six figures) and take months of effort and disruption. <p>2. CHOOSE AN ISV UPGRADE PATH</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ If an ISV is involved, you might choose their upgrade path, along with the licensing and migration costs and delays for that single component of the software stack. <p>3. UPGRADE A SOFTWARE STACK BY HAND</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ You might choose to upgrade a software stack by hand. This involves knowing what you still need, installing new versions of all the software components on the new server infrastructure, developing a data and application migration plan for each component, and developing a test plan to verify the migration. You will then need to remediate and rework any failed components. These steps can take weeks of planning, execution, and verification. <p>4. USE AN AUTOMATED MIGRATION TOOL</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ This option involves using an automated migration tool to isolate all the application stack dependencies from the underlying OS. You then move the application to the new server and OS infrastructure (upgrading database components on the fly if required). Intelligent automation then places the software stack in the right place on the new OS. <p>Automated migration can take just a few hours and not uncommonly saves many weeks of labour.</p> <p>(https://virtamove.com/blog/cyber-warfare-again/)</p> <p>Moreover, after isolating legacy apps and dependencies from the underlying OS and moving apps to a new environment, VirtaMove's Migration Intelligence allows users to “perform a vulnerability analysis and remediate or enhance the apps as needed.” This process not only transfers the applications into newly-</p> |

| Claim | US 10,606,634 Claim Term | Analysis |
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| | | <p>created, isolated operational spaces but also involves subsequent steps that necessitate further CPU-environment interaction, particularly during the vulnerability analysis and remediation phases. These steps require the CPUs to process and execute tasks specific to the isolated environments, ensuring their security and functionality within the new system.</p> <p>How VirtaMove can help</p> <p>Use VirtaMove's automated migration tool to isolate legacy apps and dependencies from the underlying OS. Then, move your legacy apps to a new server and OS (upgrading web server and database components on the fly as required). After the move, you can perform a vulnerability analysis and remediate or enhance the apps as needed.</p> <p>Our customers report to us that it's important for them to modernize legacy applications and move them so that they can run on modern, secure servers. Commonly, they report quarterly progress and status of these efforts to the organization's CIO or CTO, and all the way to the Board of Directors.</p> <p>Close the door on malware and ransomware. If you need help to upgrade your legacy applications, don't hesitate to give us a call. We modernize apps and move them to new, secure Windows Server and Linux operating systems every day. We'd be pleased to share what we know.</p> <p>(https://virtamove.com/blog/source-code-leaks-are-bad-for-business/)</p> |

| Claim | US 10,606,634 Claim Term | Analysis |
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| | | <p>Migration Intelligence can help</p> <p>Use an automated migration tool to isolate legacy apps and dependencies from the underlying OS. Then, move your legacy apps to a new server and OS (upgrading web server and database components on the fly as required). After the move, you can perform a vulnerability analysis and remediate or enhance the apps as needed.</p> <p>You don't need to install scripts or source code for your legacy apps. Automated migration takes care of the move and saves months of effort usually needed to upgrade apps.</p> <p>Move beyond the security breach hype-cycle</p> <p>Cyber threat detection on modern systems offers few advantages. It's time to close the barn door on legacy systems and move apps to newer, secure servers.</p> <p>When breaches happen, organizations that have historically done nothing about fixing known exposures of legacy systems may face serious legal claims from customers, shareholders, and governments. People are demanding that companies be held responsible for securing the large database of personal data they collect and maintain.</p> <p>If you're tired of the security breach hype-cycle and need help upgrading your Microsoft Server applications, don't hesitate to give us a call. We modernize apps and move them to new, secure Windows operating systems every day. We'd be pleased to share what we know.</p> <p>(https://virtamove.com/blog/security-breach-hype-cycle/)</p> <p>VirtaMove's "[c]ontainerization allows customers to run several close variations of apps, each dependent on unique but similar software stacks on the same server," indicating interaction between the central processing unit and the isolated environments.</p> |

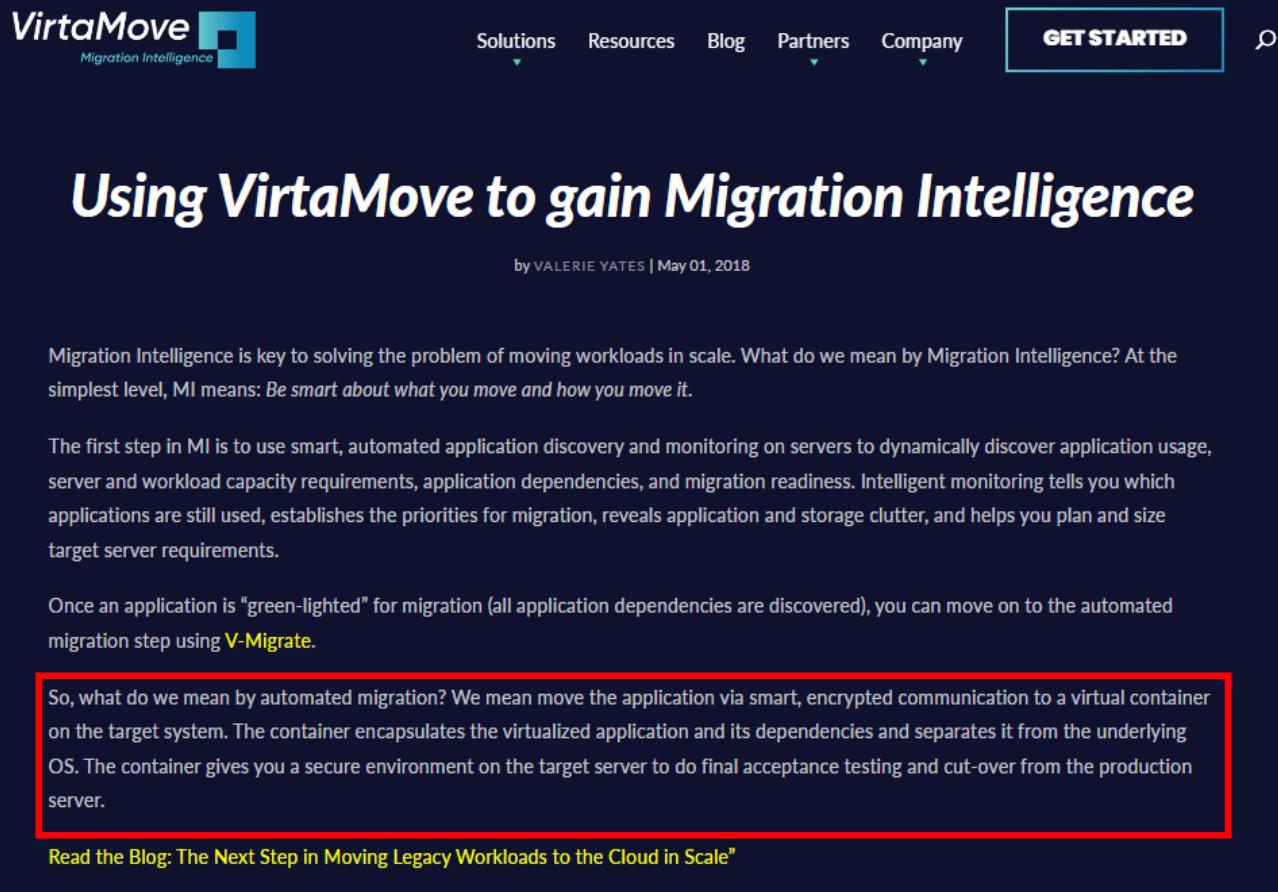
| Claim | US 10,606,634 Claim Term | Analysis |
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| | | <p>Using VirtaMove to Solve Datacenter Management Problems</p> <p>by VALERIE YATES May 01, 2018</p> <p>For years, customers have been taking advantage of VirtaMove containers to solve a range of business challenges in the datacenter management sphere.</p> <p>1. ISOLATE APPLICATIONS</p> <p>In industries like Insurance, Healthcare, Pharma, and Banking, customers must verify compliance to rigorous, auditable standards. Once an app is certified, making changes requires a time consuming and expensive recertification process. To avoid recertification, customers containerize legacy apps and run them in isolation on new OS and servers. Containerization allows customers to run several close variations of apps, each dependent on unique but similar software stacks on the same server.</p> <p>2. CREATE EXACT APPLICATION IMAGES FOR DEVELOPMENT</p> <p>If apps are containerized, it's easy to create exact images on new OSs such as Windows Server WS2012, WS2016, or WS2019. This eliminates the need to worry about recreating an installation process. Containerization accelerates the development and testing of new software by making it easy to create identical copies of the software on both datacenter and cloud servers.</p> <p>3. STORE MASTER COPIES OF APPLICATIONS FOR DISTRIBUTION</p> <p>Once apps are containerized using VirtaMove, backup copies of the containerized apps can be stored for recovery, packaging, or distribution purposes. The master copy of an app stored in a container can be used to create a fresh, decluttered installation of an app, free of malware or other exposures.</p> <p>(https://virtamove.com/blog/solve-datacenter-management-problems/)</p> <p>To further illustrate the interaction between CPUs and isolated environments (i.e., containers):</p> |

| Claim | US 10,606,634 Claim Term | Analysis |
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| | | <p>5 Stages of the Migration Journey</p>  <p>The diagram illustrates the 'Five Stages of the Migration Journey' for an application:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stage 1 Production App on WS2003/2008: Shows the application (App), state data, and OS configuration (OS Config). Stage 2 Copy out App to WS2012/2016 Moving Container: The application and state data are moved into a 'Moving Container' (represented as a hexagon). The OS configuration is also moved. Stage 3 Re-Install App on Modern Server: The application and state data are re-installed on a 'Modern Server' (represented as a hexagon). The OS configuration is updated to 'Modern OS Config'. Optional Stage 4 Upgrade App on Modern Server: The application is upgraded to an 'Upgraded App' (represented as a hexagon). The state data is also upgraded. Optional Stage 5 Install App into Windows Container: The application and state data are installed into a 'Windows Container' (represented as a hexagon). The OS configuration is updated to 'Upgraded Config'. The container itself is labeled 'Host OS/ Hypervisor' and 'Core OS'. <p>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lhVF9-wgd2M&t=1639s</p> |

| Claim | US 10,606,634 Claim Term | Analysis |
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| | | <p>Legacy Windows Application Migration Workflow</p> <p>Capture. Flow. Transform. Apply</p>  <p>(https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lhVF9-wgd2M&t=1639s)</p> |

| Claim | US 10,606,634 Claim Term | Analysis |
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| | | <h2 data-bbox="671 230 1381 290">About Migrating Applications</h2> <div data-bbox="677 349 741 404" data-label="Image"></div> <div data-bbox="756 344 1212 414" data-label="Text"> <p data-bbox="756 344 1212 372">Owned by Thomas Farley (Deactivated) ***</p> <p data-bbox="756 376 1212 404">Last updated: Mar 25, 2022 • 2 min read</p> </div> <div data-bbox="671 463 1905 714" data-label="Text"> <p data-bbox="671 463 1905 714">VirtaMove Application Migration is an intelligent discovery tool that migrates an application and its dependencies from a tethered source machine to a destination machine. VirtaMove extracts existing enterprise applications and packages them into a container that can be provisioned and run natively on any operating system, machine, or cloud.</p> </div> <div data-bbox="671 755 1894 904" data-label="Text"> <p data-bbox="671 755 1894 904">To migrate an application, VirtaMove is not required on the source machine. VirtaMove is required on the destination machine to tether to the application on the source machine and run the migrated virtual application appliance on the destination machine.</p> </div> <div data-bbox="633 961 2035 1036" data-label="Text"> <p data-bbox="633 961 2035 1036">https://virtamove.atlassian.net/wiki/spaces/VDOC/pages/310444457/About+Migrating+Applications?search_id=dec12687-24bb-428b-a12e-2ef9e928c184</p> </div> |

| Claim | US 10,606,634 Claim Term | Analysis |
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| | | <p>Migrating an application involves the following steps:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Meet requirements for your environment as well as source and destination machines. See https://virtamove.atlassian.net/wiki/spaces/VDOC/pages/310706978 Can't find link. 2. Double-click the Administrative Console shortcut icon on your desktop to start Administrative Console. 3. Create a virtual container and connect it to the source machine. 4. <u>Pre-populate the virtual container with applications, services, accounts, components, and files selected from the source machine.</u> 5. <u>Run your virtualized application on the destination machine and exercise the application.</u> See Running and Exercising Your Application. 6. Run VirtaMove Dissolve if you want to <u>remove the migration container from the application and transfer the application to the underlying operating system on the destination machine so that the application will behave as if natively installed.</u> Note that this process cannot be reversed. See Dissolving a Virtual Container. You may wish to keep the <u>application running in the migration container</u>, as required. <p>(https://virtamove.atlassian.net/wiki/spaces/VDOC/pages/310739347/The+Application+Migration+Process)</p> <h2>Docking</h2> <p><u>Docking a container integrates and prepares the container's environment as part of the underlying operating system so that the application is ready to run.</u></p> <p>(https://virtamove.atlassian.net/wiki/spaces/VDOC/pages/311296481/Docking+and+Undocking+Containers)</p> |

| Claim | US 10,606,634 Claim Term | Analysis |
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| | | <p>Additional evidence showing VirtaMove's infringement is found in at least the following documents:</p>  <p>(https://virtamove.com/blog/gain-migration-intelligence/)</p> |
| 1e | wherein a resource mapping for an application is created or updated during one or more of installing said application in an isolated | The Accused Products comprise a system “wherein a resource mapping for an application is created or updated during one or more of installing said application in an isolated environment, running said application in said isolated environment, or accessing a resource corresponding to said resource mapping.” |

| Claim | US 10,606,634 Claim Term | Analysis |
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| | <p>environment, running said application in said isolated environment, or accessing a resource corresponding to said resource mapping; and</p> | <p>For example, during the monitoring process, VirtaMove's "Source Monitor will track all the file system and registry paths accessed by these applications and services. The tracked paths are sent in real-time to the Source Agent, which in turn stores them in an SQLite database."</p> <p>Starting Applications You Want to Monitor</p> <p> Owned by Thomas Farley (Deactivated) *** Mar 03, 2022 • 1 min read</p> <div data-bbox="639 518 1981 621" style="border: 2px solid red; padding: 10px;"> <p>Once Source Monitor is enabled on the source machine, you can start the applications and services that are to be monitored. Source Monitor will track all the file system and registry paths accessed by these applications and services. The tracked paths are sent in real-time to the Source Agent, which in turn stores them in an SQLite database.</p> </div> <p>Note: If the applications or services were already started before Monitor is enabled, you must restart them after Source Monitor is enabled.</p> <p>(https://virtamove.atlassian.net/wiki/spaces/VDOC/pages/311329129/Starting+Applications+You+Want+to+Monitor)</p> <p>About Monitoring Applications</p> <p> Owned by Thomas Farley (Deactivated) *** Mar 29, 2022 • 1 min read</p> <p>Monitoring discovered sources and the applications they are running lets you collect data about how and when these applications are used, in real time. It also discovers application components and dependencies that you might not be aware of, and how application components might be distributed across a network. Monitoring reduces the amount of time required to exercise the application on the destination, which therefore minimizes the duration of the maintenance window.</p> <p>After monitoring selected applications for a few days, you can decide how best to move them to selected destinations, or whether to even move them at all if they don't appear to be a priority for migration based on usage data. For example, applications with a monitoring status of No Usage may not be usefully moved.</p> <p>(https://virtamove.atlassian.net/wiki/spaces/VDOC/pages/314802606/About+Monitoring+Applications)</p> |

Starting and Stopping Monitoring on Applications

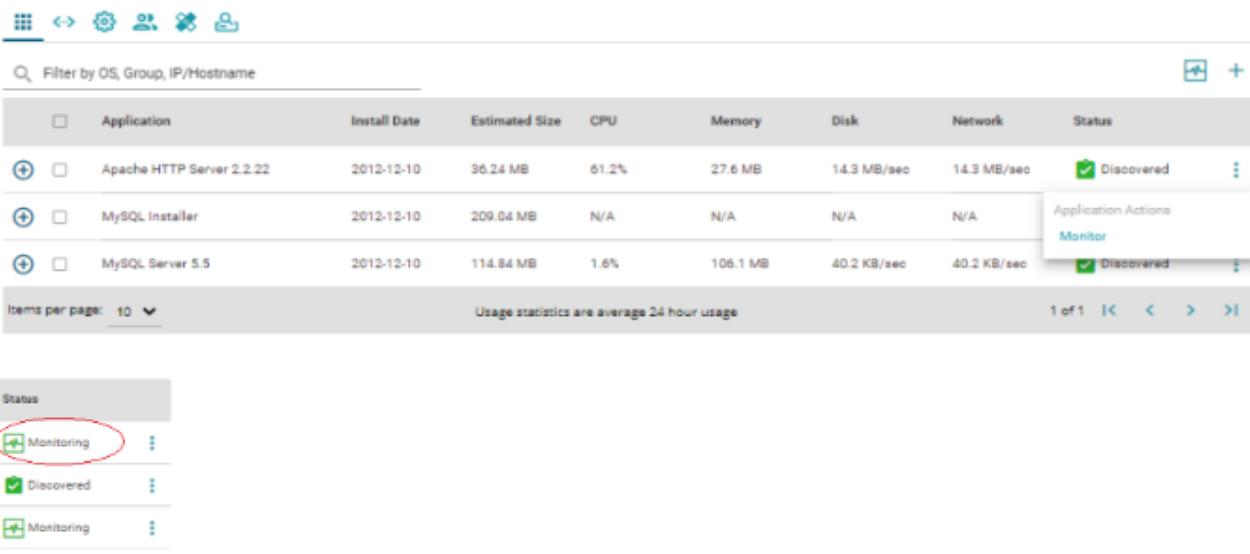
 Owned by Thomas Farley (Deactivated) ...

 Last updated: Mar 29, 2022 • 2 min read

You can monitor selected sources and applications for a few days or weeks to understand application dependencies and use patterns.

To Start Monitoring an Application

1. Click **Manage > Sources**. The Source Inventory windows displays.
2. Select an active source. The Source Details window displays.
3. Click the **Applications** icon in the Source Details window. The **Applications** view of the Source Details window displays a list of discovered applications for the selected source.
4. Click the more actions icon for an application and select **Monitor**, or select an application in the list and click the **Monitor** icon on the top right. A **Monitored Application** icon now displays in the Source details window. The Status column in the Applications view now displays Monitoring for the selected application.



| Application | Install Date | Estimated Size | CPU | Memory | Disk | Network | Status |
|---------------------------|--------------|----------------|-------|----------|-------------|-------------|------------|
| Apache HTTP Server 2.2.22 | 2012-12-10 | 36.24 MB | 61.2% | 27.6 MB | 14.3 MB/sec | 14.3 MB/sec | Discovered |
| MySQL Installer | 2012-12-10 | 209.04 MB | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | Discovered |
| MySQL Server 5.5 | 2012-12-10 | 114.84 MB | 1.6% | 106.1 MB | 40.2 KB/sec | 40.2 KB/sec | Discovered |

Items per page: 10 Usage statistics are average 24 hour usage

Status

- Monitoring
- Discovered
- Monitoring

| Claim | US 10,606,634 Claim Term | Analysis |
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| | | (https://virtamove.atlassian.net/wiki/spaces/VDOC/pages/314933431/Starting+and+Stopping+Monitoring+on+Applications) |

Adding Components to a Monitored Application

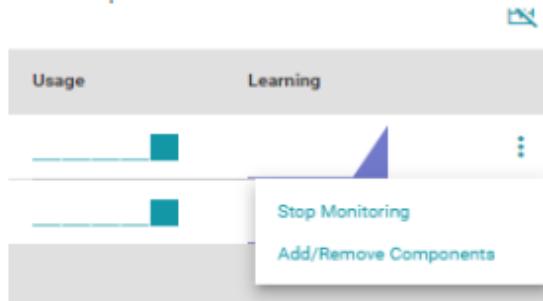


Owned by Thomas Farley (Deactivated) ...
Mar 29, 2022 • 1 min read

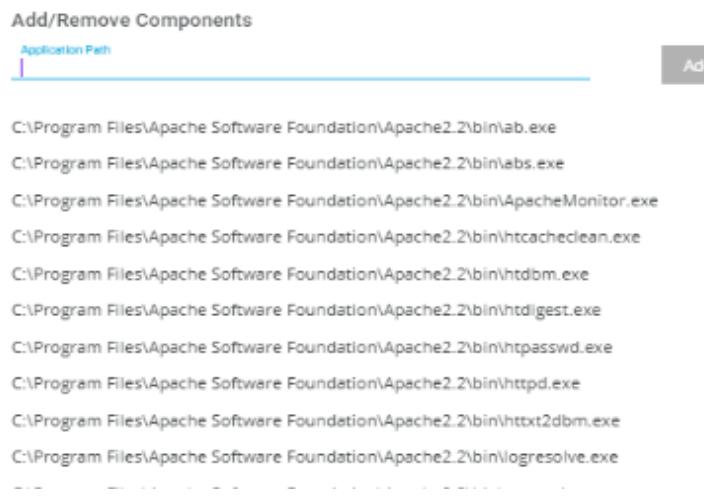
You can add a component to an application on a source machine if a required dependency is missing.

To Add a Component to a Monitored Application

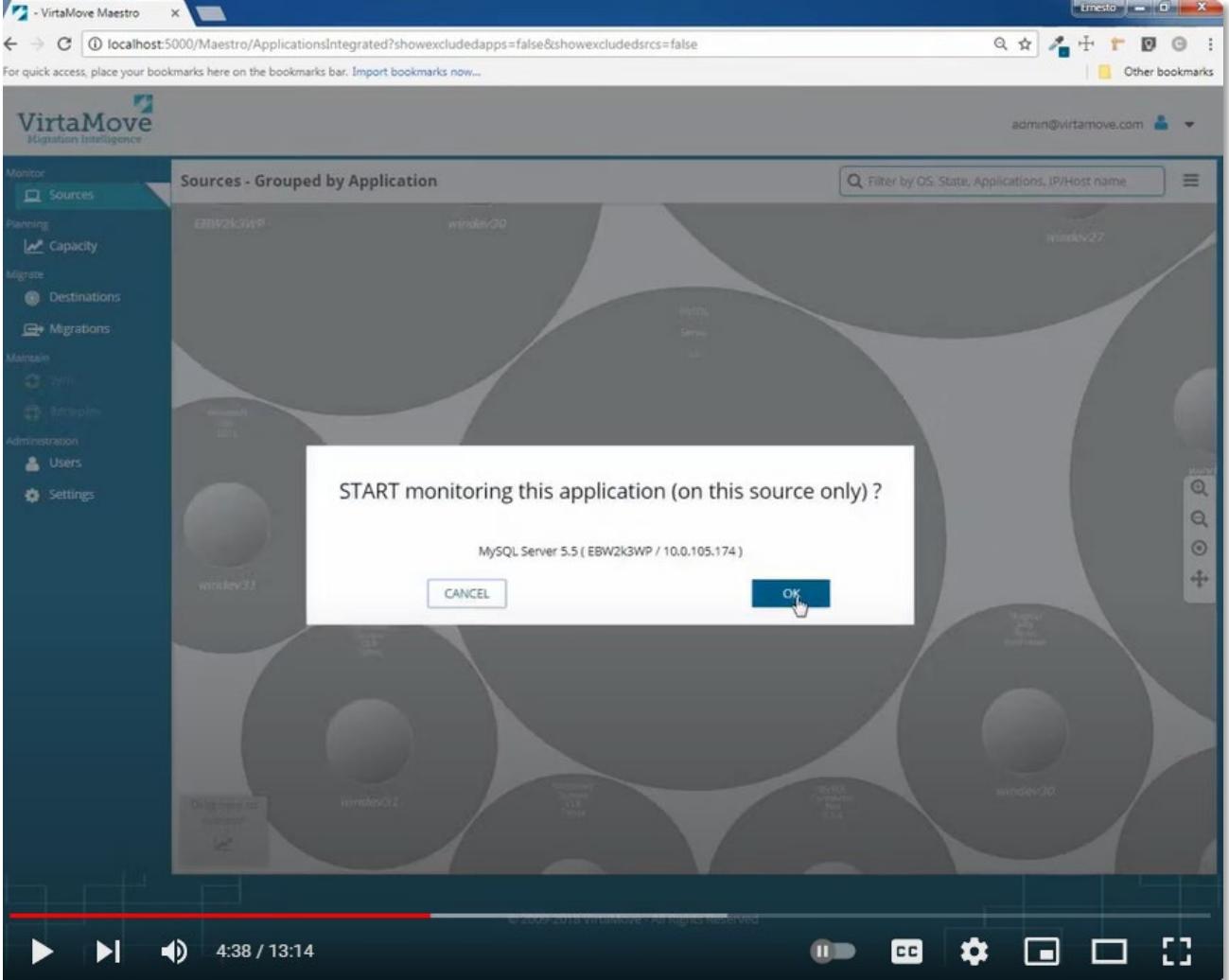
1. Click **Manage>Sources**. The Source Inventory windows displays.
2. Select an active source. The Source Details window displays.
3. Click the **Monitoring** icon in the Source Details window. The **Monitoring** view of the Source Details window displays a list of monitored applications for the selected source.
4. Select an application in the list and click More Actions, **Add/Remove Components**. The Add/Remove Components window opens.



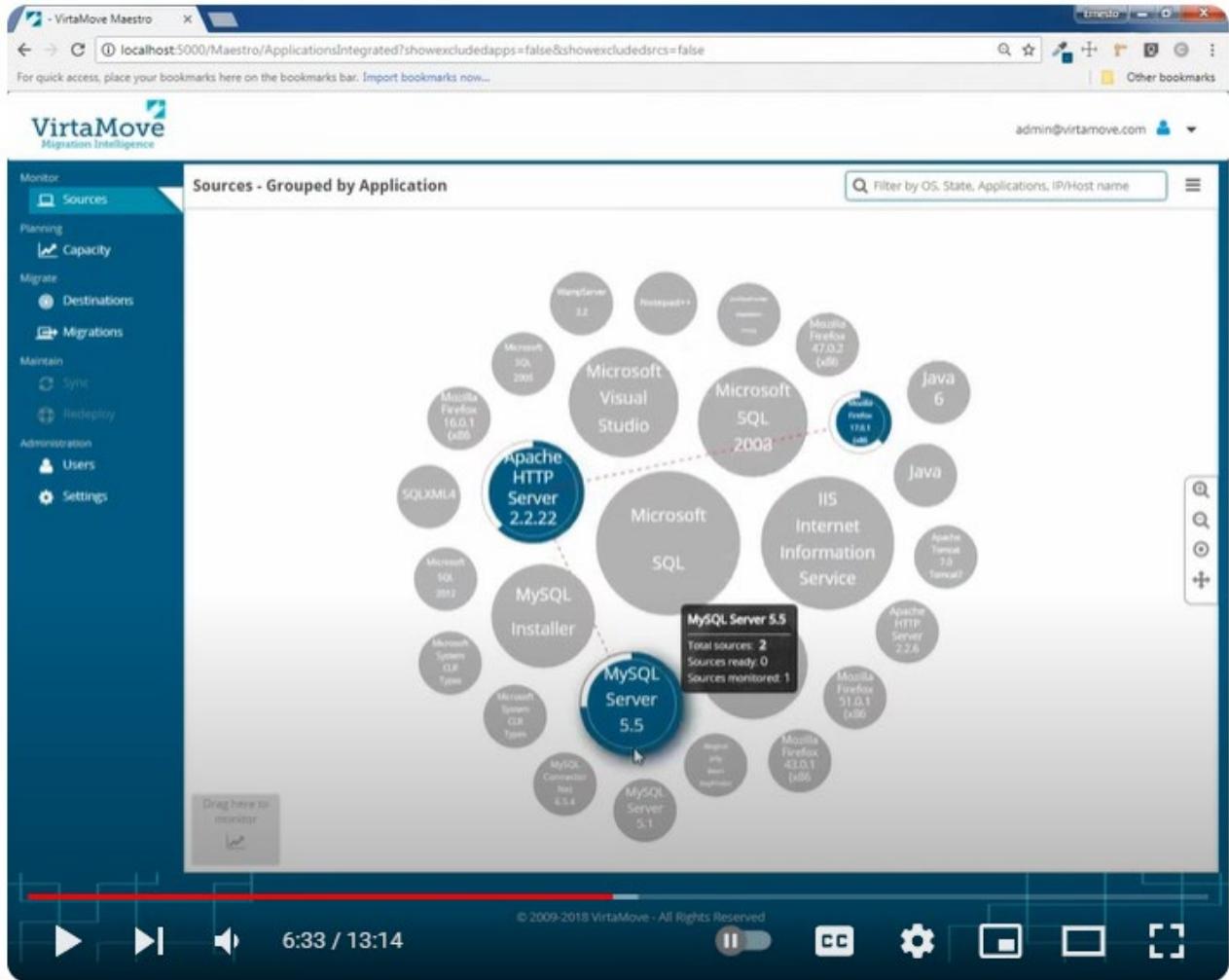
5. Enter the path of the component in the **Application Path** field.



| Claim | US 10,606,634 Claim Term | Analysis |
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| | | <p>(https://virtamove.atlassian.net/wiki/spaces/VDOC/pages/314933449/Adding+Components+to+a+Monitor+Application)</p> <p><i>“With monitoring we can see when an application is being used, what are the components that are being used by the application. During this process, we are creating a shopping list or template of application components that will need to be migrated. Monitor gathers that information as that application is being used in real time on the source server. VirtaMove is getting a very accurate and detailed information that can be used for a migration, not only in the install path, but additional information where the app data and components are being housed. You can also start finding and discovering app dependencies and ports used.”</i></p> |

| Claim | US 10,606,634 Claim Term | Analysis |
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| | |  <p>(https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nOlMUwHMvY0&t=274s)</p> <p><i>“Your server may have external server dependencies that need to be taken into consideration. These are indicated by port connections and data flow of this dotted line. The dotted line tells us the servers are</i></p> |

| Claim | US 10,606,634 Claim Term | Analysis |
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| | | <p><i>connected in some way.</i> In this instance, it tells us they have a relationship and we should dig down to find out if these are the same applications or perhaps a back-end database service. <i>This is valuable information in terms of deciding when migrating one of these application layers, there may be a knock-on effect on additional servers and infrastructure layers.</i> It lets you plan how to address multi-tier applications. You may need to move one, two or all three of the apps and servers at same time ... <i>The dotted line might simply indicate desktop users or [there] may be other computers or servers that have database components associated with this application in some fashion.”</i></p> |

| Claim | US 10,606,634 Claim Term | Analysis |
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| | |  <p>(https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nOlMUwHMvY0&t=274s)</p> <p>The Accused Products also allow for management of source services, where “[a]ny new services are exported to the container.”</p> |

Managing Source Services

Owned by Thomas Farley (Deactivated) ***
Mar 03, 2022 • 2 min read

You can list installed services on the source machine and copy services from this list to the destination machine before you dock a container.

The Remote Registry service must be started on the source machine to allow remote users to modify registry settings on the computer and get source services.

Services that have already been added to a container appear gray in the **Source Services** list of the **Tether** tab.

If a user account corresponding to the login credentials of a selected service is bundled with a container, information from the account bundle associated with the service user as well as the user password will be imported automatically when the appliance is docked. If the user doesn't currently exist on the underlying operating system, the user will be created using the password displayed in the **Services** tab.

To Manage Source Services

1. Select the container for which you enabled Tether, and then click the **Tether** tab.
2. Run an Audit of the source and destination machine by clicking the **Run Audit** button. If credentials fail or pre-requisites have not been met for tethering, an error message is displayed at the bottom of the Administrative Console window. To scroll through messages, click the Back or Forward button on the left or right of the message bar. You can view the Audit Report by going to the **Appliance Logs** tab to determine what the problem is.
3. Click the **Find Applications** button. A list of services on the source machine is displayed in the **Source Services** tab.

| Service Name | Display Name | Descr. | User Name | Startup Type | Source Status |
|---|---------------------|----------|-----------------|--------------|---------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> NDM | Machine Debug | Supp | LocalSystem | Automatic | Started |
| <input type="checkbox"/> MSSQL\$SQLEX | SQL Server (SQL...) | Prov... | LocalSystem | Automatic | Started |
| <input type="checkbox"/> MSSQLServerAD | MSSQLServerAD... | | LocalSystem | Manual | Stopped |
| <input type="checkbox"/> MSSQLServerD | SQL Active Dir... | Enab... | NT AUTHORITY... | Disabled | Stopped |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MSSQLServerOL | MSSQLServerOL... | Micro... | LocalSystem | Automatic | Started |

Save Cancel

4. Select or de-select a service or services in the **Source Services** list, and then click **Save** to copy the configuration of the selected services from the source machine to the destination machine. The selected services now appear on the **Services** tab for the container or are removed from the **Services** tab.
5. Click the **Services** tab.
6. In the **User Name** field, enter the name of the user that the service requires to run properly.
7. In the **Password** field, enter the password of the user you entered in step 5, and then click **Save**. Note that VirtaMove does not validate the password you enter against the original password on the source machine.
8. Click **Save**. Any new services are exported to the container. You can now dock and run the container.

| Claim | US 10,606,634 Claim Term | Analysis |
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| | | <p>(https://virtamove.atlassian.net/wiki/spaces/VDOC/pages/311394775/Managing+Source+Services)</p> <p>“The Services view of the Source Details window displays <i>a list of services associated with an application, and details about each service.</i>”</p> |

Using the Services View



Owned by Thomas Farley (Deactivated) ***
Mar 29, 2022 • 1 min read

To View Services on a Source

1. Click **Manage>Sources**. The Source Inventory windows displays.
2. Select an active source. The Source Details window displays.
3. Click the **Services** icon in the Source Details window.

The **Services** view of the Source Details window displays a list of services associated with an application, and details about each service, such as start type.

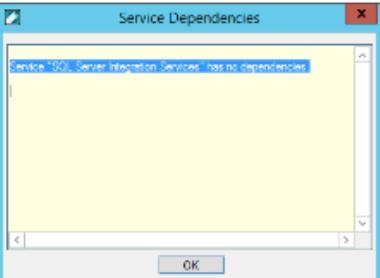
| Service | Status | Start Type | User Name | Description |
|--|---------|------------|------------------------------|--|
| Apache2.2 | Running | Automatic | LocalSystem | Apache/2.2.22 (Win32) PHP/5.2.17 |
| MySQL55 | Running | Automatic | NT AUTHORITY\NETWORK SERVICE | |
| Windows Presentation Foundation Font Cache 4.0.0.0 | Stopped | Manual | NT AUTHORITY\LocalService | Optimizes performance of Windows Presentation Foundation (WPF) applications by caching commonly used font data. WPF applications will start this service if it is not already running. It can be disabled, though doing so will degrade the performance of WPF applications. |

Items per page: 10 Last Update: N/A 1 of 1

The following table describes the information listed on the Services view of the Source Details window.

| Item | Description |
|-------------|--|
| Service | The name of the service. |
| Status | The status of the service: can be Running or Stopped. |
| Start Type | The start type of the service: can be Automatic or Manual. |
| User Name | The user name associated with the service. |
| Description | The description of the service, if any. |

| Claim | US 10,606,634 Claim Term | Analysis |
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| | | <p>(https://virtamove.atlassian.net/wiki/spaces/VDOC/pages/314900582/Using+the+Services+View)</p> <p>The Accused Products comprise a system that “can list all the system services and components that a container service depends on … [and] can list service dependencies for both a docked or undocked container.”</p> |

| Claim | US 10,606,634 Claim Term | Analysis |
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| | | <p>Listing Container Application Service Dependencies</p> <p> Owned by Thomas Farley (Deactivated) *** Last updated: Mar 28, 2022 • 1 min read</p> <p>You can list all system services and components that a container service depends on using the Administrative Console or the VirtaMove  <code>irtasc</code> command line utility.</p> <p>You can list service dependencies for both a docked or undocked container.</p> <p>To List Service Dependencies Using the Administrative Console</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Select a container. 2. Click the Services tab. 3. Right-click the service for which you want to list dependencies, and then select Depends. Any dependencies are displayed in the Service Dependencies window.  <p>4. Click OK.</p> <p>To List Service Dependencies Using the CLI</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At the command prompt, enter the following: <pre>1 virtasc <container> depends <serviceName> /A</pre> <p>Where <code>container</code> is the full path of the container, <code>ServiceName</code> is the name of the service, and <code>/A</code> indicates that you want to list all dependencies for the specified service.</p> |

| Claim | US 10,606,634 Claim Term | Analysis |
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| | | <p>(https://virtamove.atlassian.net/wiki/spaces/VDOC/pages/313622581/Listing+Container+Application+Service+Dependencies)</p> <p>“When a service has successfully started, the container state is <i>updated to ‘Started’ in the Services tab of the Administrative Console.</i>”</p> <h2 data-bbox="650 437 952 481">Starting Services</h2> <p>You can use the Windows Services Control Manager or the Administrative Console to start container services. You can also use the vart command utility.</p> <p>When a service has successfully started, the container state is updated to "Started" in the Services tab of the Administrative Console.</p> <p>A disabled service will be registered with the underlying operating system as "disabled" when you dock the container.</p> <p>You must have the necessary rights to start services. By default, users with Administrator privileges are granted the necessary rights.</p> <p>(https://virtamove.atlassian.net/wiki/spaces/VDOC/pages/313819154/Starting+and+Stopping+Container+Services)</p> <p>“PACE (Predictive Application Component Extraction) identifies, analyzes, and migrates installed products installed on a local or remote machine, and lists installed components for each of those products if requested. This list of components can contain file paths, registry paths, side-by-side information, and so on.”</p> |

| Claim | US 10,606,634 Claim Term | Analysis |
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| | | <p>virtapace</p> <p> Owned by Thomas Farley (Deactivated) ••• Last updated: Mar 28, 2022 • 4 min read</p> <p>Table of Contents</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PACE Limitations • Syntax - Application Discovery and Migration <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Options ◦ Example Usage - Listing Applications ◦ Example Usage - Choosing Applications ◦ Example Usage - Tether Products • Syntax - Simple Application Discovery <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Options ◦ Example /W Output <hr/> <p>PACE (Predictive Application Component Extraction) identifies, analyzes, and migrates installed products installed on a local or remote machine, and lists installed components for each of those products if requested. This list of components can contain file paths, registry paths, side-by-side information, and so on. The command line utility for PACE is <code>virtapace</code>.</p> <p>If there is component information in the registry for a product (that is, if the product was installed using Microsoft Windows Installer), <code>virtapace</code> lists components, one per line.</p> <p>When the <code>virtapace /M /L</code> command is executed, <code>virtaaudit</code> functionality is also executed.</p> <p>Administrator privileges are required.</p> <p>(https://virtamove.atlassian.net/wiki/spaces/VDOC/pages/314081554/virtapace)</p> <p>Additional evidence showing VirtaMove's infringement is found in at least the following documents:</p> |

| Claim | US 10,606,634 Claim Term | Analysis |
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| | | <p>For example, when services or resources are added or updated, the Accused Products will reflect such additions or updates.</p> <p>About Managing Container Services ↗</p> <p> Owned by Thomas Farley (Deactivated) ... Mar 24, 2022 • 1 min read</p> <p>If a container contains services that the application depends on, you will need to dock the container and then start these services before running the container application.</p> <p>Administrative Console displays the services that are inside a container. Services that are added to the container are stored in the cservices XML file in the container.</p> <p>You can manage container services using:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the Administrative Console • the VirtaMove CLI • Windows Services Control Manager <p>Restrictions on Container Services</p> <p>You cannot dock a container with a service if a service with the same name exists on the underlying operating system; an error will occur. If there is a conflict, the Services tab will show "CONFLICT" in the service's Status column and a warning will be displayed in red at the bottom of the Administrative Console window. You must resolve the conflict before you can dock the container.</p> <p>(https://virtamove.atlassian.net/wiki/spaces/VDOC/pages/313819137/About+Managing+Container+Services)</p> |

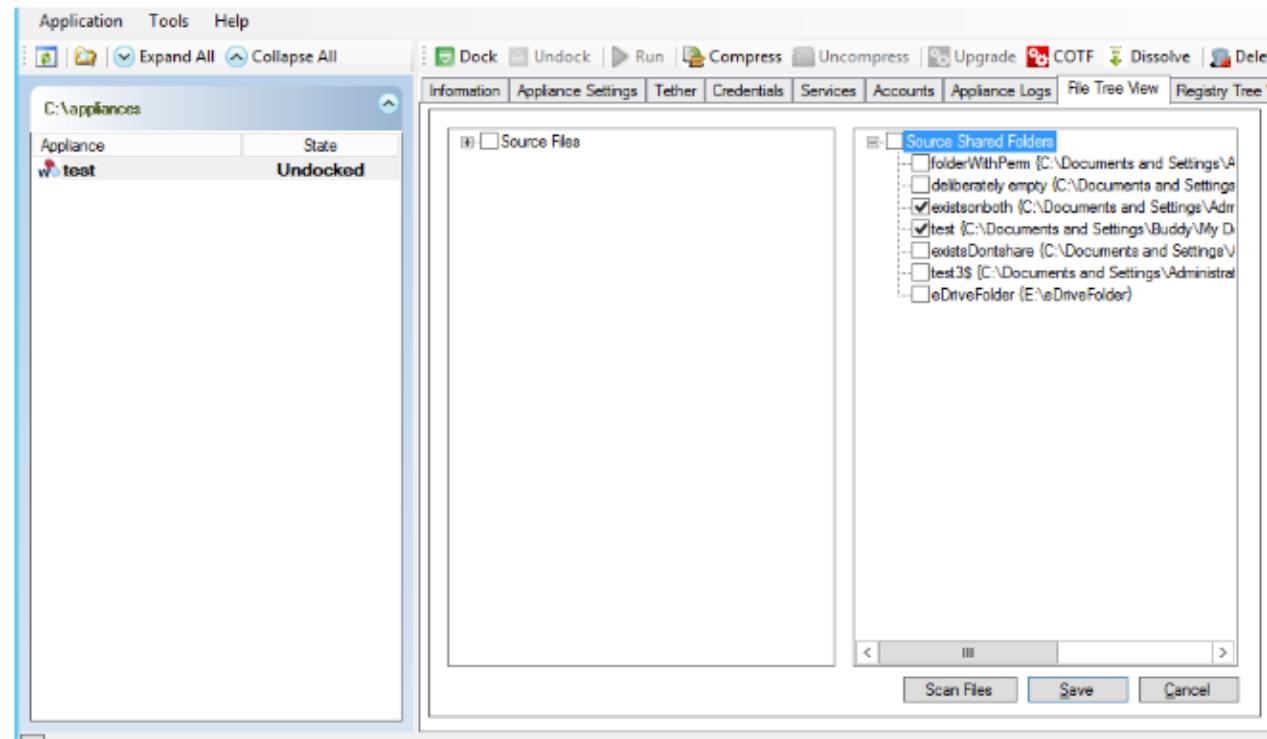
| Claim | US 10,606,634 Claim Term | Analysis | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|---|---|---------|-------------|---------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|--|--------------------|------------------------|---------------|--|------------------|---|-----------------|---|---------------------|--|
| | | <p>Specifying Settings for Container Services</p> <p>Owned by Thomas Farley (Deactivated) ... Mar 24, 2022 • 2 min read</p> <p>You can view container services that are associated with a container and specify settings for services using the Services tab. A container must be undocked to add or modify a service password or startup type.</p>  <table border="1" data-bbox="665 709 1911 1248"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="665 709 897 775">Element</th><th data-bbox="897 709 1911 775">Description</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="665 775 897 840">Service Name</td><td data-bbox="897 775 1911 840">The name of the service.</td></tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="665 840 897 905">Display Name</td><td data-bbox="897 840 1911 905">The Windows display name of the service.</td></tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="665 905 897 971">Description</td><td data-bbox="897 905 1911 971">Describes the service.</td></tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="665 971 897 1036">Status</td><td data-bbox="897 971 1911 1036">Indicates the status of the service: Disabled, Started, Stopped, Undocked.</td></tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="665 1036 897 1134">User Name</td><td data-bbox="897 1036 1911 1134">The name of the account that the service will be registered to run under. If the account is an account for which credentials are required, then an entry for that account will appear on the Credentials tab. LocalSystem does not require credentials but almost all other accounts do.</td></tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="665 1134 897 1199">Password</td><td data-bbox="897 1134 1911 1199">The password of the account that the service will be registered to run under.</td></tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="665 1199 897 1248">Startup Type</td><td data-bbox="897 1199 1911 1248">Indicates whether the service should be started automatically or manually, or be disabled.</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>(https://virtamove.atlassian.net/wiki/spaces/VDOC/pages/313786384/Specifying+Settings+for+Container+Services)</p> | Element | Description | Service Name | The name of the service. | Display Name | The Windows display name of the service. | Description | Describes the service. | Status | Indicates the status of the service: Disabled, Started, Stopped, Undocked. | User Name | The name of the account that the service will be registered to run under. If the account is an account for which credentials are required, then an entry for that account will appear on the Credentials tab. LocalSystem does not require credentials but almost all other accounts do. | Password | The password of the account that the service will be registered to run under. | Startup Type | Indicates whether the service should be started automatically or manually, or be disabled. |
| Element | Description | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Service Name | The name of the service. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Display Name | The Windows display name of the service. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Description | Describes the service. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Status | Indicates the status of the service: Disabled, Started, Stopped, Undocked. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| User Name | The name of the account that the service will be registered to run under. If the account is an account for which credentials are required, then an entry for that account will appear on the Credentials tab. LocalSystem does not require credentials but almost all other accounts do. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Password | The password of the account that the service will be registered to run under. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Startup Type | Indicates whether the service should be started automatically or manually, or be disabled. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Claim | US 10,606,634 Claim Term | Analysis |
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| | | <p>virtasc</p> <p> Owned by Thomas Farley (Deactivated) ... Mar 24, 2022 • 1 min read</p> <p>This command starts the VirtaMove Services Controller. Administrator privileges are required.</p> <h2>Syntax</h2> <pre>1 virtasc <Appliance> [command] [service name] <config option 1></pre> <pre>1 virtasc Appliance remove <ServiceName></pre> <pre>1 virtasc Appliance depends <ServiceName> [/A]</pre> <pre>1 virtasc Appliance query <ServiceName> [/A]</pre> |

| | Option | Description |
|--|---|---|
| | Appliance | The full path of the container. |
| | Command: | |
| | • config | Configure a service. |
| | • list | List services. |
| | • remove | Remove the service definition from the container. |
| | • depends | Lists all system services and components that the service depends on. Use /A to list all dependencies for all services in the container. |
| | • query | Lists the status of the service in the system. Use /A to query the status of all services in the system. |
| | Service name Options (only for <code>query</code> and <code>depends</code>): | |
| | • serviceName | Specify a single container service. |
| | • /A | Specify all services. |
| | Configuration Options: | |
| | • /S [Startup type] | Change the startup type to Automatic, Manual, or Disabled. |
| | • /U [username] | The username to use if the container includes a service whose log on account is a domain user account. |
| | • /P [password] | Identifies the password to use if the container includes a service whose log on account is a domain user account. The password cannot be blank. You can set the password to blank in the Administrative Console Services tab. |

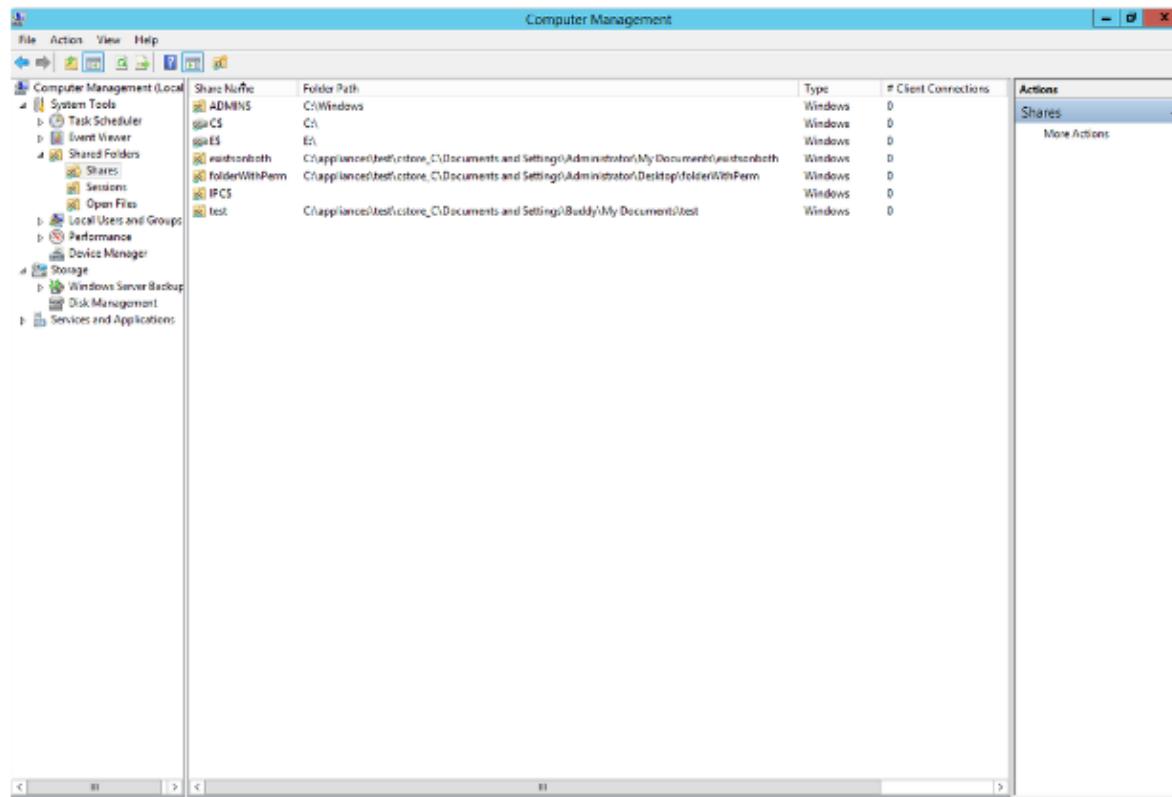
| Claim | US 10,606,634 Claim Term | Analysis |
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| | | (https://virtamove.atlassian.net/wiki/spaces/VDOC/pages/314179876/virtasc) |

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| | <h2>About Shared Folders</h2> <p> Owned by Thomas Farley (Deactivated) ••• Last updated: Mar 28, 2022 • 2 min read</p> <h3>Table of Contents</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Viewing, Selecting, and Unselecting Shared Folders• Conflicts and Shared Folders• Docking and Shared Folders• Dissolve and Shared Folders <hr/> <p>To migrate shared folders, you must first select them on the source machine using the File Tree View tab.</p> <h2>Viewing, Selecting, and Unselecting Shared Folders</h2> <p>Once you've clicked the Scan Files button in the File Tree View tab, the directories and shared folders on the source machine are displayed in the left and right panes respectively.</p> <p>Shared folders are listed by the Share name, as it appears on the source machine, followed by the Folder Path to the location of the directory on the source machine.</p> <p>When you select a shared folder, the associated folder in the directory tree in the left pane is expanded and selected. If you unselect the shared folder, the corresponding folder is also unselected. Note that unselecting a shared folder may unselect a folder that you want to migrate; therefore, it's good practice to double-check all folders before continuing.</p> <p>If multiple shared folders point to the same directory, unselecting only the last reference to that directory will unselect that directory.</p> <p>If new shared folders were added to the destination machine after the Scan Files button was clicked, click Scan Files again to refresh the list of local shared folders in the File Tree View tab.</p> <p>If a shared folder is user-created (or at least has security information that can be set), it can be migrated. This includes hidden shared folders.</p> |
|--|--|

| Claim | US 10,606,634 Claim Term | Analysis |
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| | | <p data-bbox="635 213 1839 246">(https://virtamove.atlassian.net/wiki/spaces/VDOC/pages/311329628/About+Shared+Folders)</p> <h2 data-bbox="635 287 1157 328">Conflicts and Shared Folders</h2> <p data-bbox="635 352 1930 417">When you select a shared folder, it's possible that it may conflict with a shared folder on the destination machine. In this case, a warning message will appear in the status bar at the bottom of the Administrative Console.</p>  <p data-bbox="635 1266 1839 1299">(https://virtamove.atlassian.net/wiki/spaces/VDOC/pages/311329628/About+Shared+Folders)</p> |

Docking and Shared Folders

When you dock a container, all migrated shared folders that do not conflict with existing shared folders on the destination machine will be added. The shared folders will be set up pointing to the migrated folders in the appropriate cstore in the container location.



The screenshot shows the Windows Computer Management console with the 'Shared Folders' node selected in the left navigation pane. The right pane displays a table of shared folders with the following data:

| Share Name | Folder Path | Type | # Client Connections |
|----------------|--|---------|----------------------|
| ADMIN\$ | C:\Windows | Windows | 0 |
| CS | C:\ | Windows | 0 |
| ES | C:\ | Windows | 0 |
| test | C:\appliance\test\cstore_0\Documents and Settings\Administrator\My Documents\test | Windows | 0 |
| testonboth | C:\appliance\test\cstore_0\Documents and Settings\Administrator\Desktop\testonboth | Windows | 0 |
| folderWithPerm | C:\appliance\test\cstore_0\Documents and Settings\Administrator\Desktop\folderWithPerm | Windows | 0 |
| IFCS | C:\ | Windows | 0 |

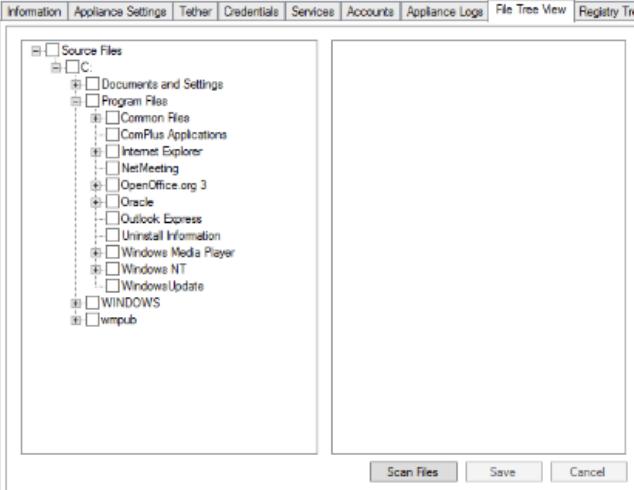
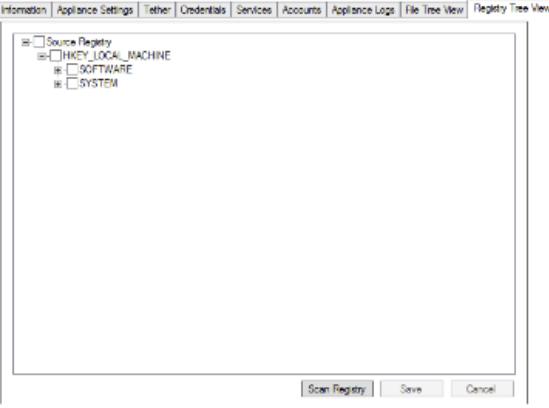
Dissolve and Shared Folders

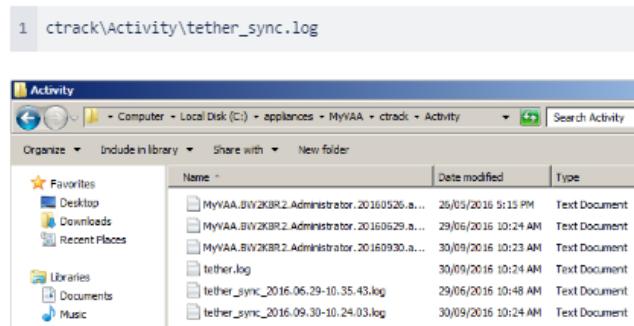
During Dissolve, shared folders will be set up to their respective dissolved folder locations. A migrated shared folder will be set up during Dissolve only if the location of the associated directory is not being merged with an existing location.

If a folder exists at the dissolve location before dissolving, the shared folder will not be set up.

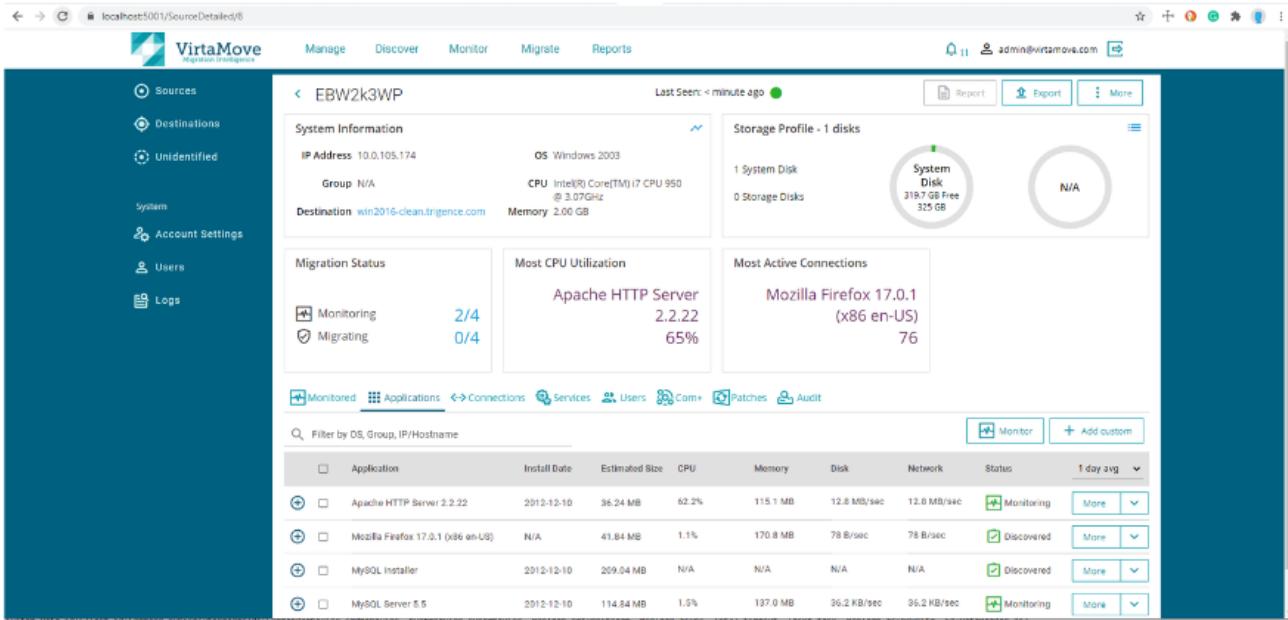
| Claim | US 10,606,634 Claim Term | Analysis |
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| | | <p>(https://virtamove.atlassian.net/wiki/spaces/VDOC/pages/311329628/About+Shared+Folders)</p> <h2>Migrating Folders, Shared Folders, and Registries</h2> <p> Owned by Thomas Farley (Deactivated) • Mar 04, 2022 • 3 min read</p> <p>Using the Tree View feature, you can select folders and registries that you want to add to the tethering process and copy them over to the destination machine during the migration progress. You can also select which shared folders you want to set up on the destination machine.</p> <p>For information about shared folders, see About Shared Folders.</p> |

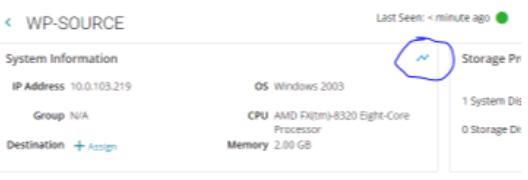
| Claim | US 10,606,634 Claim Term | Analysis |
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| | | <p>Using Tree View</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Double-click the Administrative Console desktop shortcut icon on your desktop or click Start>VirtaMove>Administrative Console. VirtaMove Administrative Console opens. Do one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Select an existing container and then go to step 3. <p>OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create a new container. Click Application>Create Empty VAA. In the Create Empty VAA screen, enter the path to the container and then enter the name of the container. Click OK. Click the Tether tab and enable Use Tether. In the Source Name field, specify the IP address or name of the source machine you want to connect to. Specify only an Administrator account. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alternatively, click the Query Network button to display a list of machines on your network, and then select a machine and click OK to populate the Source Name field. If a source machine has a VirtaMove Source Agent installed on it, the Remote Discovery window will display Yes in the Source Agent column. You can sort the list by selecting a column heading to sort by. <p>If you specified a source machine that has a Source Agent installed on it, the Administrator Username field and the Administrator Password field are automatically filled in. A green check mark and "Source Agent" are displayed to the right of the Source Name field. Go to step 7.</p> <p>If you did not specify a source machine with a Source Agent, go to step 5.</p> In the Administrator Username field, type the username of the local administrator account on the source machine you specified in step 4. The default username is Administrator. In the Administrator Password field, type the password of the local administrator account. Click the Find Applications button. If credentials are valid, VirtaMove Tether retrieves all remote hives, applications, services, and user/group account information and displays this information in the tabs in the bottom half of the Administrative Console window. It may take some time for hives to migrate. To scroll through messages, click the Back or Forward button on the left or right of the message bar. If credentials fail or pre-requisites have not been met for tethering, an error message is displayed at the bottom of the Administrative Console window. You can view the Audit Report by clicking the Appliance Logs tab. |

| Claim | US 10,606,634 Claim Term | Analysis |
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| | | <p>8. To migrate folders or shared folders, click the File Tree View tab and then click Scan Files to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ read through all fixed drives on the source machine ◦ display the found directories in the left pane ◦ display all user-created shared folders in the right pane  <p>9. To migrate registries, click the Registry Tree View tab, and then click Scan Registry. This reads through the remote registry hives that have been migrated to the destination machine and creates a node tree based on found keys.</p>  |

| Claim | US 10,606,634 Claim Term | Analysis |
|-------|-----------------------------|--|
| | | <p>10. Select the directories, shared folders, and registry keys you want to tether and then click Save on each respective tab. Note that these files are added to the container and cannot be unselected or removed from the container after you click Save.</p> <p>If you click the Scan Files or Scan Registry button again, the feature will search the source machine and migrated registry hives again. Any detected changes will be applied to the tree views.</p> <p>If you want to add more nodes to the migration process, you can select and save nodes that are displayed in black font. Node trees persist, so if you switch containers or close the Administrative Console and return to the Tree View tabs later, the data will still be available.</p> <p>11. Click the Tether tab and then click Pre-Populate. The saved directories, shared folders, and registry keys, as well any selected products, services, users, etc..., are migrated to the destination machine.</p> <p>https://virtamove.atlassian.net/wiki/spaces/VDOC/pages/311394835/Migrating+Folders+Shared+Folders+and+Registries</p> <h3>Tether Sync Log</h3> <p>After a sync operation, the following file is created in the container directory:</p> <p>1 ctrack\Activity\tether_sync.log</p>  <p>This file contains a log of the operations that occurred during the sync. You can also view the Tether Sync log file on the Appliance Logs tab. See Logging.</p> <p>https://virtamove.atlassian.net/wiki/spaces/VDOC/pages/311329719/Using+Tether+Sync#Tether-Sync-Log</p> |

| Claim | US 10,606,634 Claim Term | Analysis |
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| | | <h2 data-bbox="642 213 1051 262">Upgrading Containers</h2> <p data-bbox="642 300 1056 355">  Owned by Thomas Farley (Deactivated) *** Last updated: Mar 28, 2022 • 1 min read </p> <p data-bbox="642 393 1790 425">You can upgrade existing containers using the Administrative Console or the <code data-bbox="1486 393 1643 425">virtaupgrade</code> CLI command.</p> <p data-bbox="642 453 1744 486">Containers that require upgrading are indicated in Administrative Console by the label "Needs Upgrade".</p> <p data-bbox="642 514 1909 579">When you upgrade a container, a backup folder is created in the container folder. Test the upgraded container and then delete the backup folder when you are satisfied that the container is running correctly.</p> <p data-bbox="642 623 916 656">To Upgrade a Container</p> <ol data-bbox="656 677 1902 796" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="656 677 1465 709">1. In the Administrative Console, select the container that requires upgrading. <li data-bbox="656 719 1902 796">2. Select Upgrade in the toolbar. The status of the appliance changes to "Undocked". You can now select and dock the upgraded container. <p data-bbox="633 850 1835 882"> (https://virtamove.atlassian.net/wiki/spaces/VDOC/pages/313622641/Upgrading+Containers) </p> |

| Claim | US 10,606,634 Claim Term | Analysis |
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| | | <p>Using the Application Usage view</p> <p>Owned by Thomas Farley (Deactivated) *** Mar 29, 2022 • 3 min read</p> <p>The Application Usage view of the Source Details window displays a list of the applications that are running on the source, and details about each application.</p> <p>To View Application Usage Information on a Source</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Click Manage>Sources. The Source Inventory window displays. 2. Select an active source. The Source Details window displays. 3. Click the Application Usage icon in the Source Details window. <p>The following table describes the information listed on the Application Usage view of the Source Details window.</p>  <p>The screenshot shows the VirtaMove Application Usage view for a source named 'EBW2k3WP'. The interface includes a sidebar with 'Sources', 'Destinations', 'Unidentified', 'System', 'Account Settings', 'Users', and 'Logs'. The main area displays 'System Information' (IP Address: 10.0.105.174, OS: Windows 2003, CPU: Intel(R) Core(TM) i7 CPU 950 @ 3.07GHz, Memory: 2.00 GB) and 'Storage Profile - 1 disks' (1 System Disk, 0 Storage Disks, System Disk: 319.7 GB Free, 325 GB). Below this are sections for 'Migration Status' (Monitoring: 2/4, Migrating: 0/4), 'Most CPU Utilization' (Apache HTTP Server 2.2.22, 65%), and 'Most Active Connections' (Mozilla Firefox 17.0.1 (x86 en-US), 76). At the bottom is a table of 'Monitored Applications' with columns: Application, Install Date, Estimated Size, CPU, Memory, Disk, Network, Status, and a '1 day avg' dropdown. Applications listed include Apache HTTP Server 2.2.22, Mozilla Firefox 17.0.1 (x86 en-US), MySQL Installer, and MySQL Server 5.5.</p> |

| Claim | US 10,606,634 Claim Term | Analysis | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|--|--|------|-------------|-------------|------------------------------|--------------|--|----------------|--|-----|--|--------|-------------------------------------|------|----------------------------------|---------|-------------------------------------|--------|---|---|--|
| | | <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Item</th><th>Description</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Application</td><td>The name of the application.</td></tr> <tr> <td>Install Date</td><td>The date that the application was installed on the source.</td></tr> <tr> <td>Estimated size</td><td>The estimated size of the installed application.</td></tr> <tr> <td>CPU</td><td>The CPU utilization of the application, in percentage.</td></tr> <tr> <td>Memory</td><td>The memory used by the application.</td></tr> <tr> <td>Disk</td><td>The disk use of the application.</td></tr> <tr> <td>Network</td><td>The network use of the application.</td></tr> <tr> <td>Status</td><td>The status of the application. Can be Discovered or Monitoring.</td></tr> <tr> <td>⋮</td><td>Opens a menu of actions that you can perform on the application.</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Viewing Application Components</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In the Application Usage view of the Source Details window, click the icon to the left of the application name. Component details are displayed for the selected application. There is information about the number of paths discovered and any associated services, as well as the user who started the application. 2. Click the icon to the left of the application name to hide the component details. <p>Viewing Resource Usage per Application or per Source</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To view resource usage for an application, in the Application Usage view of the Source Details window, click Application Actions > Graph for an application. S 2. Select 1 Day or 7 Days to view 1 day resource usage data or 7 days. Graphs are displayed in the table, showing CPU, Memory, Disk, Network usage for the application. 3. To view resource usage for the source, click the resource icon in the System Information card at the top of the window. Resource graphs are displayed for the source.  <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. You can hover over points on the graph and a legend will display on the top right of the graph showing the exact number. You can also use the sliders under each graph to zoom in/out for more detail. 5. Click Cancel to close the graph window. <p>https://virtamove.atlassian.net/wiki/spaces/VDOC/pages/314802480/Using+the+Application+Usage+view</p> | Item | Description | Application | The name of the application. | Install Date | The date that the application was installed on the source. | Estimated size | The estimated size of the installed application. | CPU | The CPU utilization of the application, in percentage. | Memory | The memory used by the application. | Disk | The disk use of the application. | Network | The network use of the application. | Status | The status of the application. Can be Discovered or Monitoring. | ⋮ | Opens a menu of actions that you can perform on the application. |
| Item | Description | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Application | The name of the application. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Install Date | The date that the application was installed on the source. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Estimated size | The estimated size of the installed application. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| CPU | The CPU utilization of the application, in percentage. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Memory | The memory used by the application. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Disk | The disk use of the application. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Network | The network use of the application. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Status | The status of the application. Can be Discovered or Monitoring. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ⋮ | Opens a menu of actions that you can perform on the application. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Claim | US 10,606,634 Claim Term | Analysis |
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| 1f | <p>wherein a resource mapping for an application is removed or updated during one or more of uninstalling said application, deleting a resource corresponding to said resource mapping, archiving at least one of the one or more isolated environments, or copying an isolated environment to a new location.</p> | <p>The Accused Products comprise a system “wherein a resource mapping for an application is removed or updated during one of more of uninstalling said application, deleting a resource to said resource mapping, archiving at least one of the one or more isolated environments, or copying an isolated environment to a new location.</p> <p>For example, “[u]ndocking a container makes the container unavailable by stopping services and removing the container’s registry and file set from the underlying operating system. Next, the container is unregistered with VirtaMove and any system definitions that were exported when the container was docked are removed.”</p> <h2 data-bbox="642 584 861 628">Undocking</h2> <p>Undocking a container makes the container unavailable by stopping services and removing the container’s registry entries and file set from the underlying operating system. Next, the container is unregistered from VirtaMove and any system definitions that were exported when the container was docked are removed.</p> <h3 data-bbox="642 850 1022 882">To Undock a Container</h3> <p>Do one of the following:</p> <ul data-bbox="642 975 1199 1003" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="642 975 1199 1003">• At the command prompt, enter the following: <pre data-bbox="692 1041 1015 1065">1 virtaundock <Container></pre> <ul data-bbox="642 1116 1892 1237" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="642 1116 1892 1192">• In the Administrative Console, select the container, and then click Undock. The container status is updated to Undocked. <li data-bbox="642 1209 1892 1237">• In the Administrative Console, right-click a docked container in the container pane, and then click Undock. <p data-bbox="642 1334 2029 1400">https://virtamove.atlassian.net/wiki/spaces/VDOC/pages/311296481/Docking+and+Undocking+Containers</p> |

| Claim | US 10,606,634 Claim Term | Analysis |
|-------|-----------------------------|--|
| | | <p>“A disabled service will be registered with the underlying operating system as ‘disabled’ when you dock the container.”</p> <p>Starting Services</p> <p>You can use the Windows Services Control Manager or the Administrative Console to start container services. You can also use the <code>virtastart</code> command utility.</p> <p>When a service has successfully started, the container state is updated to "Started" in the Services tab of the Administrative Console.</p> <p>A disabled service will be registered with the underlying operating system as "disabled" when you dock the container.</p> <p>You must have the necessary rights to start services. By default, users with Administrator privileges are granted the necessary rights.</p> <p>(https://virtamove.atlassian.net/wiki/spaces/VDOC/pages/313819154/Starting+and+Stopping+Container+Services)</p> <p>When services and/or containers are removed or deleted, the Accused Products will reflect such removal or deletion.</p> <p>Stopping Services</p> <p>You can remove a service from a container using the Windows Services Control Manager, the Administrative Console, or using the <code>virtastop</code> command utility.</p> <p>(https://virtamove.atlassian.net/wiki/spaces/VDOC/pages/313819154/Starting+and+Stopping+Container+Services)</p> |

Removing Services



Owned by Thomas Farley (Deactivated) ***
Mar 24, 2022 • 1 min read

Table of Contents

- [To Remove a Service Using the Administrative Console](#)
- [To Remove a Service Using the CLI](#)

You can remove a service from a container using the [Administrative Console](#) or the [CLI](#).

To Remove a Service Using the Administrative Console

1. Select a tethered container, and click the **Undock** command button.
2. Click the **Tether** tab.
3. Click the **Source Services** tab.
4. De-select the check box associated with the service you want to remove.
5. Click **Save**. The service is removed from the list in the **Services** tab.
6. As required, click the **Find Applications** button to refresh the list of services on the source machine.

To Remove a Service Using the CLI

1. At the command prompt, enter the following:

```
1 virtaudock <container>
```

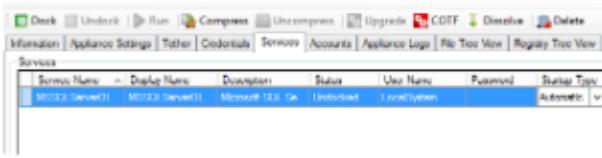
2. Enter the following:

```
1 virtasc <container> remove <ServiceName>
```

Where `container` is the full path of the container, and `ServiceName` is the name of the service you want to remove.

| Claim | US 10,606,634 Claim Term | Analysis |
|-------|-----------------------------|---|
| | | <p>(https://virtamove.atlassian.net/wiki/spaces/VDOC/pages/313688083/Removing+Services)</p> <h2 data-bbox="650 290 1058 334">Deleting Containers</h2> <p data-bbox="650 360 1269 388">You can delete a container that is no longer required.</p> <p data-bbox="650 421 1670 530">Use the Administrative Console Delete function to delete a container to make sure that a container is undocked and that none of the processes that belong to the container are still running. Do not use the operating system Delete command to delete a container.</p> <h3 data-bbox="650 600 1596 644">To Delete a Container Using the Administrative Console</h3> <ol data-bbox="663 662 1507 829" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="663 662 1507 690">1. In the Administrative Console, select the container you want to delete. <li data-bbox="663 708 1507 736">2. Click Undock. The status of the appliance changes to "Undocked". <li data-bbox="663 753 1507 781">3. Select Delete from the VirtaMove tool bar. <li data-bbox="663 799 1507 829">4. Click Yes to delete the container. <p data-bbox="650 861 726 889">Note:</p> <p data-bbox="650 922 1670 1073">If you cannot delete a container folder even after you have restarted the computer, check to see if cinit.exe and crun.exe are running in the Windows Task Manager. End these processes and then delete everything in the container folder that you can. Reboot the computer. You should now be able to delete the folder.</p> <p data-bbox="635 1139 2023 1209">(https://virtamove.atlassian.net/wiki/spaces/VDOC/pages/313884729/Moving+Compressing+and+Deleting+Containers)</p> |

| Claim | US 10,606,634 Claim Term | Analysis |
|-------|-----------------------------|---|
| | | <p>About Managing Container Services</p> <p> Owned by Thomas Farley (Deactivated) • Mar 24, 2022 • 1 min read</p> <p>If a container contains services that the application depends on, you will need to dock the container and then start these services before running the container application.</p> <p>Administrative Console displays the services that are inside a container. Services that are added to the container are stored in the cservices XML file in the container.</p> <p>You can manage container services using:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the Administrative Console • the VirtaMove CLI • Windows Services Control Manager <p>Restrictions on Container Services</p> <p>You cannot dock a container with a service if a service with the same name exists on the underlying operating system; an error will occur. If there is a conflict, the Services tab will show "CONFLICT" in the service's Status column and a warning will be displayed in red at the bottom of the Administrative Console window. You must resolve the conflict before you can dock the container.</p> <p>(https://virtamove.atlassian.net/wiki/spaces/VDOC/pages/313819137/About+Managing+Container+Services)</p> |

| Claim | US 10,606,634 Claim Term | Analysis | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|---|--|---------|-------------|---------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|--|--------------------|------------------------|---------------|--|------------------|---|-----------------|---|---------------------|--|
| | | <p>Specifying Settings for Container Services</p> <p>Owned by Thomas Farley (Deactivated) *** Mar 24, 2022 • 2 min read</p> <p>You can view container services that are associated with a container and specify settings for services using the Services tab.</p> <p>A container must be undocked to add or modify a service password or startup type.</p>  <table border="1" data-bbox="639 780 1881 1400"> <thead> <tr> <th>Element</th><th>Description</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Service Name</td><td>The name of the service.</td></tr> <tr> <td>Display Name</td><td>The Windows display name of the service.</td></tr> <tr> <td>Description</td><td>Describes the service.</td></tr> <tr> <td>Status</td><td>Indicates the status of the service: Disabled, Started, Stopped, Undocked.</td></tr> <tr> <td>User Name</td><td>The name of the account that the service will be registered to run under. If the account is an account for which credentials are required, then an entry for that account will appear on the Credentials tab. LocalSystem does not require credentials but almost all other accounts do.</td></tr> <tr> <td>Password</td><td>The password of the account that the service will be registered to run under.</td></tr> <tr> <td>Startup Type</td><td>Indicates whether the service should be started automatically or manually, or be disabled.</td></tr> </tbody> </table> | Element | Description | Service Name | The name of the service. | Display Name | The Windows display name of the service. | Description | Describes the service. | Status | Indicates the status of the service: Disabled, Started, Stopped, Undocked. | User Name | The name of the account that the service will be registered to run under. If the account is an account for which credentials are required, then an entry for that account will appear on the Credentials tab. LocalSystem does not require credentials but almost all other accounts do. | Password | The password of the account that the service will be registered to run under. | Startup Type | Indicates whether the service should be started automatically or manually, or be disabled. |
| Element | Description | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Service Name | The name of the service. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Display Name | The Windows display name of the service. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Description | Describes the service. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Status | Indicates the status of the service: Disabled, Started, Stopped, Undocked. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| User Name | The name of the account that the service will be registered to run under. If the account is an account for which credentials are required, then an entry for that account will appear on the Credentials tab. LocalSystem does not require credentials but almost all other accounts do. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Password | The password of the account that the service will be registered to run under. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Startup Type | Indicates whether the service should be started automatically or manually, or be disabled. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Claim | US 10,606,634 Claim Term | Analysis |
|-------|-----------------------------|---|
| | | (https://virtamove.atlassian.net/wiki/spaces/VDOC/pages/313786384/Specifying+Settings+for+Container+Services) |

Listing Container Application Service Dependencies



Owned by Thomas Farley (Deactivated) ***
Last updated: Mar 28, 2022 • 1 min read

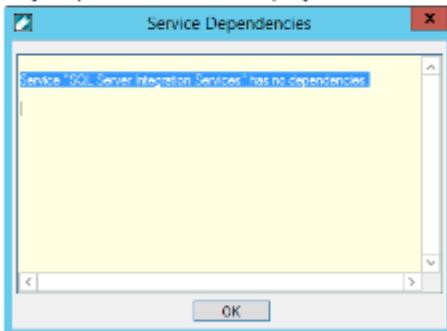
You can list all system services and components that a container service depends on using the Administrative Console or the VirtaMove [virtasc](#) command line utility.

You can list service dependencies for both a docked or undocked container.

To List Service Dependencies Using the Administrative Console

1. Select a container.
2. Click the [Services](#) tab.
3. Right-click the service for which you want to list dependencies, and then select **Depends**.

Any dependencies are displayed in the **Service Dependencies** window.



4. Click **OK**.

To List Service Dependencies Using the CLI

- At the command prompt, enter the following:

```
1 virtasc <container> depends <ServiceName> /A
```

Where **container** is the full path of the container, **ServiceName** is the name of the service, and **/A** indicates that you want to list all dependencies for the specified service.

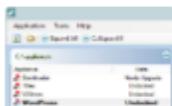
| Claim | US 10,606,634 Claim Term | Analysis |
|-------|-----------------------------|--|
| | | <p>(https://virtamove.atlassian.net/wiki/spaces/VDOC/pages/313622581/Listing+Container+Application+Service+Dependencies)</p> <p>Additional evidence showing VirtaMove's infringement is found in at least the following documents:</p> |

Viewing Containers



Owned by Thomas Farley (Deactivated) ***
Last updated: Sept 02, 2022 • 3 min read

You can view a list of containers and creation information for a container. View the list of containers displayed in the left side of the Administrative Console window.

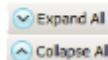


You can use the following commands to manage the list:

- Refresh the list



- Expand or collapse the container locations in the list.



You can view information about the environment in which a container was created, such as the operating system and the VirtaMove software version. You can also view information about docked hosts.

You can add or remove container locations in the view list, and change the default folder for containers.

Note:

Containers are not deleted from the source machine when you remove a container location from the list. For information about deleting containers, see [Deleting Containers](#).

To Modify Container Locations

1. Select Tools>Edit Appliance Locations. The Appliance Locations window opens.
2. Do one of the following:
 - To add an appliance directory, click **Add Folder**, and then browse for the folder or create a new one. Click **OK**.
 - To remove an appliance directory, select a location from the list and then click **Remove**.

You can also add or remove container locations from the list by clicking the Appliance Locations icon:



To View Container Creation Information

- Select a container, and then click the **Information** tab.

Viewing Container States

The following table lists container states.

| VAA State | Description | See... |
|--------------------|---|---|
| Docked | The container is docked and registered. | Docking |
| Undocked | The container is undocked and unregistered. | Undocking |
| Compressed | The container is in compressed format. | Moving, Compressing, and Deleting containers. |
| Needs Upgrade | The container needs to be upgraded. | Upgrading Containers |
| CID Already Docked | A container with the same CID is already docked. | |
| OS Mismatch | The container was created for a particular operating system and does not match the current operating system. | |
| Syncing | Tether Sync is being performed on the container. An application will not start until the Tether Sync process is complete. | |

Viewing Container Messages

Messages and errors relating to container operations and states are displayed at the bottom of the Administrative Console.

 No services were retrieved.

You can scroll through messages by clicking the Forward or Back buttons to the left or right of the message bar.



| Claim | US 10,606,634 Claim Term | Analysis |
|-------|-----------------------------|---|
| | | <p>(https://virtamove.atlassian.net/wiki/spaces/VDOC/pages/311231096/Viewing+Containers)</p> <p>“Tether Sync allows a container to be populated with files and registry keys and then updated later.” Accordingly, after the migration of the “[container] to a new location” and the application of Tether Sync, the Accused Products provide updated resource mapping for the container, reflecting the new files and keys.</p> |

| Claim | US 10,606,634 Claim Term | Analysis |
|-------|-----------------------------|--|
| | | <p>Using Tether Sync</p> <p> Owned by Thomas Farley (Deactivated) *** Last updated: Mar 28, 2022 • 4 min read</p> <p>Table of Contents</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Update Mode • Reset Mode • What Gets Synced? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ To Use Tether Sync ◦ To Use Tether Sync Using the CLI • Tether Sync Log <hr/> <p>Tether Sync allows a container to be populated with files and registry keys and then updated later. The Tether Sync feature is useful if you are not able to move some files (e.g., locked databases) right away but instead, need to wait for a service window. In a case like this, Tether Sync allows you to tether as much at the source as possible in advance and then re-connect later during a service window in order to finish the migration. Any new or different files/keys will be re-copied from the source, and files/keys that have been removed from the source will also be removed.</p> <p>A container must be undocked to apply Tether Sync. An application will not start until the Tether Sync process is complete.</p> <p>Tether Sync modes are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Update • Reset |

Update Mode

Using Update Mode, any files or keys that are newest will be copied. If you changed a file on both the source and destination machines, the newest file will be copied. Changes that have been made to the destination machine may not be preserved in Update Mode. You should therefore keep track of changes that were made to the destination for re-hosting or other reasons because these changes may need to be repeated.

Example Use:

An application has been tethered to a destination machine. Work has been performed on the destination machine, for example testing or re-configuration. Later, when you want to finalize the migration, you re-tether to the original production machine to get any files that have been updated or added. For example, a website installation to which changes have been made. In this case, you would use Update Mode to avoid losing modifications to the destination machine.

Reset Mode

Using Reset Mode, any files or keys that are different between the source and destination machines will be overwritten. Changes that have been made to the container on the destination machine will not be preserved in Reset Mode. You should therefore keep track of changes that were made to the destination for re-hosting or other reasons because these changes will need to be repeated.

Example Use:

An application has been migrated for user acceptance testing (UAT) and has been extensively exercised. It's possible that files have been modified, added, or removed during UAT and these changes are not wanted on the production server. In this case, Reset Mode would return the container to the original state it was in and copy any additional changes from the source machine.

Caution:

VirtaMove does not recommend that you perform a Tether Sync in Reset Mode for an IIS application migration. This mode will undo all changes, including any modifications made by IIS migration scripts. IIS services may not start if you perform a Tether Sync in Reset Mode for an IIS application migration.

| Claim | US 10,606,634 Claim Term | Analysis |
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| | | <p>What Gets Synced?</p> <p>Tether Sync does not synchronize everything on the source machine to the destination machine. Only paths and keys that have previously been tethered will be checked against the source machine. Specifically, individual files that have been copied will be checked against the source machine as well as paths that were copied in entirety (greedy copied).</p> <p>For example:</p> <p>If you have a complete copy of "<code>\Program Files\SQL Server</code>" and you add directory "<code>\Program Files\SQL Server\some_folder</code>", then a sync operation will copy "<code>some_folder</code>" to the destination machine because the "<code>SQL Server</code>" folder was greedy copied. If you add "<code>\Program Files\some_other_folder</code>", it will not be copied because it is outside of the paths that were greedy copied.</p> <p>To see which paths will be synced, see the <code>tether_greedy_roots.dat</code> file in the container folder. This file contains a list of paths that are meant to be synchronized with the source.</p> <p>(https://virtamove.atlassian.net/wiki/spaces/VDOC/pages/311329719/Using+Tether+Sync)</p> |

virtadissolve



Owned by Thomas Farley (Deactivated) ***
Last updated: Mar 28, 2022 • 1 min read

This command removes VirtaMove encapsulation from the application and transfers the application to the underlying operating system of the destination machine. Administrator privileges are required.

The command generates a [Dissolve Report](#).

Syntax

```
1 virtadissolve <VAA> [/M:?:|/K|/F|/Q|/Y]
```

Options

| Option | Description |
|-------------------|---|
| <code>n</code> | |
| <code>VAA</code> | Full path of the container to dissolve. |
| <code>/M:?</code> | Show the default SID mappings. |
| <code>/K</code> | Do not use the Config-on-the-fly file. |
| <code>/F</code> | Overwrite existing files without checking the file timestamp. |
| <code>/Q</code> | Suppress progress information. |
| <code>/Y</code> | Automatically accept and perform any dissolve conflicts. |

Note:

If you use the `/F` option, an existing file will be overwritten even if this file is newer. If the file is in use, the file will be flagged as not dissolved in the Dissolve Report.

| Claim | US 10,606,634 Claim Term | Analysis |
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| | | (https://virtamove.atlassian.net/wiki/spaces/VDOC/pages/314147024/virtadissolve) |

Dissolve Syntax



Owned by Thomas Farley (Deactivated) ***
Mar 03, 2022 • 1 min read

The following is the **virtadissolve** command usage:

```
1 virtadissolve <appliance> [/M:?: | /K | /F | /Q | /Y]
```

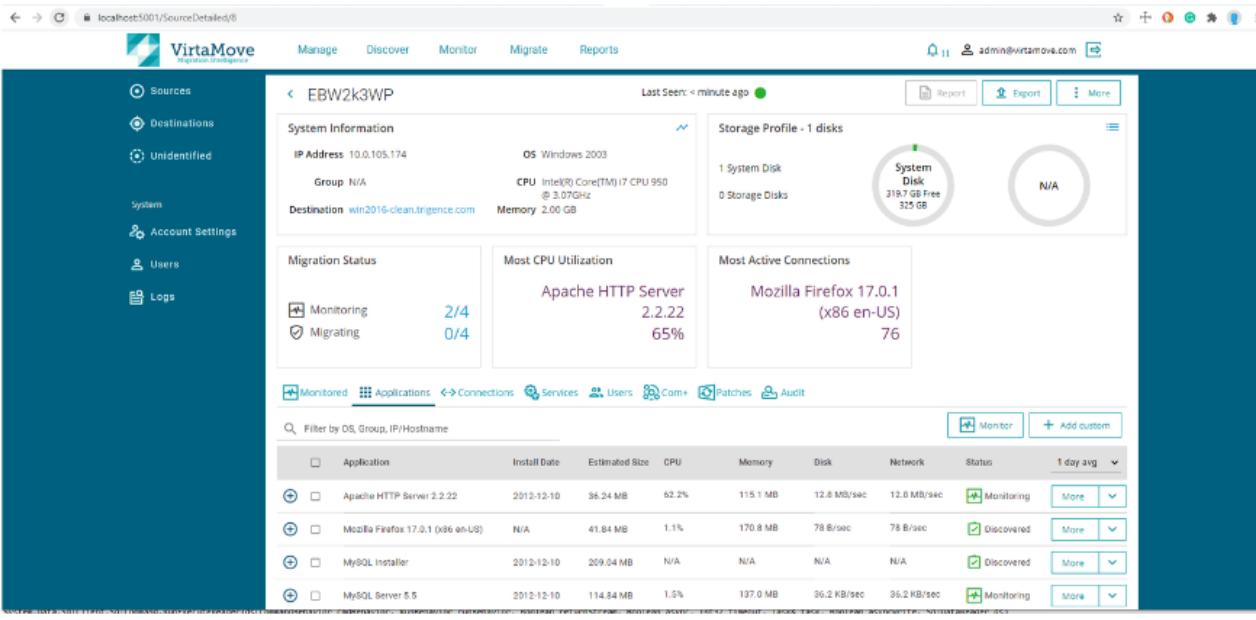
| | |
|-----------|---|
| appliance | The full path of the container. |
| /M:?: | Show the default SID mappings. Report disk free space and space requirement per cstore drive with the corresponding drive on the destination machine. Dissolve will not proceed if the disk space requirement is not met. |
| /K | Do not use Config-on-the-Fly (COTF). |
| /F | Overwrite existing files without checking the file timestamp. |
| /Q | Suppress progress information. |
| /Y | Automatically accept and perform any dissolve conflicts. |

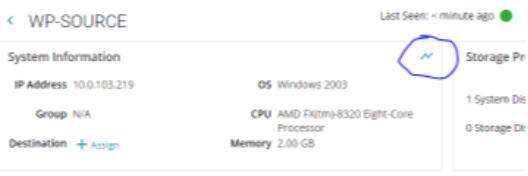
The user profile registry keys are the user SIDs under the HKEY_USERS registry hive. When an appliance is moved from one computer to another, the user profiles in the appliance may not exist in the current computer. Use the /M option to specify how the appliance user SIDs are mapped to the user SIDs in the local registry.

Note:

- If you use the /F option, an existing file will be overwritten even if this file is newer. If the file is in use, the file will be flagged as not dissolved in the virtadissolve report.

You can use a Config-on-the-Fly file with Dissolve. You may need to update the settings in the configuration file with information from the current system. To enable COTF, use the `pedit` command-line utility.

| Claim | US 10,606,634 Claim Term | Analysis |
|-------|-----------------------------|---|
| | | <p>(https://virtamove.atlassian.net/wiki/spaces/VDOC/pages/311296266/Dissolve+Syntax)</p> <p>Using the Application Usage view</p> <p> Owned by Thomas Farley (Deactivated) *** Mar 29, 2022 • 3 min read</p> <p>The Application Usage view of the Source Details window displays a list of the applications that are running on the source, and details about each application.</p> <p>To View Application Usage Information on a Source</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Click Manage > Sources. The Source Inventory window displays. 2. Select an active source. The Source Details window displays. 3. Click the Application Usage icon in the Source Details window. <p>The following table describes the information listed on the Application Usage view of the Source Details window.</p>  <p>The screenshot shows the VirtaMove Application Usage view for a source named 'EBW2k3WP'. The interface includes a sidebar with 'Sources', 'Destinations', 'Unidentified', 'System', 'Account Settings', 'Users', and 'Logs'. The main area displays system information (IP Address: 10.0.105.174, OS: Windows 2003, CPU: Intel(R) Core(TM) i7 CPU 950 @ 3.07GHz, Memory: 2.00 GB), migration status (Monitoring: 2/4, Migrating: 0/4), and performance metrics (Most CPU Utilization: Apache HTTP Server 2.2.22, 65%, Most Active Connections: Mozilla Firefox 17.0.1 (x86 en-US), 76). Below these are sections for 'Monitored' and 'Applications' (Apache HTTP Server 2.2.22, Mozilla Firefox 17.0.1 (x86 en-US), MySQL Installer, MySQL Server 5.5). The bottom of the screen shows a navigation bar with 'Manage', 'Discover', 'Monitor', 'Migrate', and 'Reports'.</p> |

| Claim | US 10,606,634 Claim Term | Analysis | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|--|---|------|-------------|-------------|------------------------------|--------------|--|----------------|--|-----|--|--------|-------------------------------------|------|----------------------------------|---------|-------------------------------------|--------|---|---|--|
| | | <table border="1" data-bbox="642 213 1909 703"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="642 213 1296 246">Item</th><th data-bbox="1296 213 1909 246">Description</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="642 246 1296 279">Application</td><td data-bbox="1296 246 1909 279">The name of the application.</td></tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="642 279 1296 311">Install Date</td><td data-bbox="1296 279 1909 311">The date that the application was installed on the source.</td></tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="642 311 1296 344">Estimated size</td><td data-bbox="1296 311 1909 344">The estimated size of the installed application.</td></tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="642 344 1296 376">CPU</td><td data-bbox="1296 344 1909 376">The CPU utilization of the application, in percentage.</td></tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="642 376 1296 409">Memory</td><td data-bbox="1296 376 1909 409">The memory used by the application.</td></tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="642 409 1296 442">Disk</td><td data-bbox="1296 409 1909 442">The disk use of the application.</td></tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="642 442 1296 474">Network</td><td data-bbox="1296 442 1909 474">The network use of the application.</td></tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="642 474 1296 507">Status</td><td data-bbox="1296 474 1909 507">The status of the application. Can be Discovered or Monitoring.</td></tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="642 507 1296 540" style="text-align: center;">⋮</td><td data-bbox="1296 507 1909 540">Opens a menu of actions that you can perform on the application.</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p data-bbox="642 768 1051 801">Viewing Application Components</p> <ol data-bbox="642 809 1909 891" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="642 809 1909 858">1. In the Application Usage view of the Source Details window, click the icon to the left of the application name. Component details are displayed for the selected application. There is information about the number of paths discovered and any associated services, as well as the user who started the application. <li data-bbox="642 866 1220 891">2. Click the icon to the left of the application name to hide the component details. <p data-bbox="642 940 1296 972">Viewing Resource Usage per Application or per Source</p> <ol data-bbox="642 980 1803 1062" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="642 980 1740 1005">1. To view resource usage for an application, in the Application Usage view of the Source Details window, click Application Actions > Graph for an application. S <li data-bbox="642 1013 1803 1037">2. Select 1 Day or 7 Days to view 1 day resource usage data or 7 days. Graphs are displayed in the table, showing CPU, Memory, Disk, Network usage for the application. <li data-bbox="642 1046 1803 1062">3. To view resource usage for the source, click the resource icon in the System Information card at the top of the window. Resource graphs are displayed for the source.  <ol data-bbox="642 1258 1951 1339" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="642 1258 1951 1307">4. You can hover over points on the graph and a legend will display on the top right of the graph showing the exact number. You can also use the sliders under each graph to zoom in/out for more detail. <li data-bbox="642 1315 946 1331">5. Click Cancel to close the graph window. <p data-bbox="642 1388 2042 1421">https://virtamove.atlassian.net/wiki/spaces/VDOC/pages/314802480/Using+the+Application+Usage+view</p> | Item | Description | Application | The name of the application. | Install Date | The date that the application was installed on the source. | Estimated size | The estimated size of the installed application. | CPU | The CPU utilization of the application, in percentage. | Memory | The memory used by the application. | Disk | The disk use of the application. | Network | The network use of the application. | Status | The status of the application. Can be Discovered or Monitoring. | ⋮ | Opens a menu of actions that you can perform on the application. |
| Item | Description | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Application | The name of the application. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Install Date | The date that the application was installed on the source. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Estimated size | The estimated size of the installed application. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| CPU | The CPU utilization of the application, in percentage. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Memory | The memory used by the application. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Disk | The disk use of the application. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Network | The network use of the application. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Status | The status of the application. Can be Discovered or Monitoring. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ⋮ | Opens a menu of actions that you can perform on the application. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Using Filters



Owned by Thomas Farley (Deactivated) ***
Mar 02, 2022 • 1 min read

Use VirtaMove filters to exclude specific paths and registry files from a migration.

You can do this:

- when you create a container
- during tether, or
- when you dissolve, to make sure that specific paths are not transferred to the underlying operating system; for example, to exclude VirtaMove executables

Define filters by:

- editing `userDefinedFilter` and adding nodes where appropriate, or
- creating filters based on the environments or applications you want to migrate

You create filters by adding a Custom filter entity to the `FilterList.xml` file and copying the custom filter into the `<Installation Directory>\Filters\custom` folder. The syntax should follow existing filters.

Filters

| | |
|---|--|
| <code><Installation Directory>\Filters\VirtaMoveDissolveExcludes.xml</code> | Contains path and registry filters that will automatically be copied to every container that is created. Useful for excluding OS-dependent information from a migration. |
| <code><Installation Directory>\Filters\VirtaMoveFilter.xml</code> | This filter excludes all VirtaMove-related products. Useful for excluding VirtaMove Source Agent files. |
| <code><Installation Directory>\Filters\FilterList.xml</code> | Contains a list of all the filters in a container. |
| <code><Installation Directory>\Filters\Custom\DotNet.xml</code> | A custom filter used to exclude .NET files and registry keys, so that they maintain their integrity on the underlying operating system. |
| <code><Installation Directory>\Filters\Custom\LogAndTempFilter.xml</code> | A custom filter used to exclude all log and temporary files, which are usually huge and do not need to be migrated to the new server. Excluding these files speeds up the pre-populate and COTF process. |
| <code><Installation Directory>\Filters\Custom\UserDefinedFilter.xml</code> | Stores user-defined filters, which will automatically be used by all filters. |

| Claim | US 10,606,634 Claim Term | Analysis |
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| | | <p>(https://virtamove.atlassian.net/wiki/spaces/VDOC/pages/311066652/Using+Filters)</p> |
| 2 | <p>The system according to claim 1, wherein the one or more applications are isolated from other applications and a host operating system while the one or more applications run within the one or more isolated environments.</p> | <p>The Accused Products comprise a system as claimed in claim 1. <i>See</i> claim 1.</p> <p>The Accused Products comprise a system “wherein the one or more applications are isolated from other applications and a host operating system while the one or more applications run within the one or more isolated environments.”</p> <p>For example, “[a]n application can run in an VirtaMove container, isolated from other applications.”</p> <div data-bbox="635 556 1712 1351" style="background-color: black; color: white; padding: 10px;"> <p style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.2em; font-weight: bold; margin: 0;">Help Guide Us to the Promised Land</p> <p style="text-align: center; font-size: 0.8em; margin: 0;">by NIGEL STOKES March 01, 2016</p> <p style="text-align: center; font-size: 0.9em; margin: 10px 0;">At VirtaMove, we work closely with customers to understand business requirements and drivers. The future road map and enhancement list for our products is driven by how customers use our solutions. VirtaMove technology has helped in Banking, Finance, Pharmaceutical, Healthcare, and Retail and many other industries.</p> <p style="text-align: center; font-size: 0.9em; margin: 10px 0;">Even though Windows Server 2003 is now under time limited extended support, there are more than 10 million servers still running on it.</p> <p style="text-align: center; font-size: 0.9em; margin: 10px 0;">Let's take a closer look at some of the ways VirtaMove can alleviate modernization pain points, across industries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li style="text-align: center; font-size: 0.8em; margin-bottom: 5px;">□ Leave old OS in the dust: VirtaMove can migrate an application from Windows Server 2000, Windows Server 2003, or Windows Server 2008 to a new Windows Server 2008 R2 or Windows Server 2012/R2 OS, without the pain and time commitment of reinstallation. <li style="text-align: center; font-size: 0.8em; margin-bottom: 5px;">□ Migrate and upgrade in one step: VirtaMove can migrate Microsoft IIS data and components from an old operating system to new operating system while upgrading to a newer version of IIS on the destination server, in one easy, magic step. <li style="text-align: center; font-size: 0.8em; margin-bottom: 5px;">□ Get on board the Cloud: VirtaMove can migrate enterprise Windows server applications to a public or private cloud like Azure, IBM Softlayer or Amazon. <li style="text-align: center; font-size: 0.8em; margin-bottom: 5px;">□ Distribute your applications: VirtaMove puts your applications in containers, and you can distribute these containers across different environments for different purposes. Turn these containers on when you need them for testing and development, for example, and then turn them off when you don't. Compress containers and keep them – the “gold image” can be handy for application recovery and DR. <li style="text-align: center; font-size: 0.8em; margin-bottom: 5px; border: 2px solid red; padding: 5px;">□ Isolate your applications: An application can run in an VirtaMove container, isolated from other applications and abstracted from operating system drives on the destination server. For example, isolation is helpful in Citrix environments when operating system drives on the source server don't match operating system drives on the destination server – eliminating the headache of drive mapping for you. </div> <p data-bbox="635 1388 1480 1421">(https://virtamove.com/blog/help-guide-us-to-the-promised-land/)</p> |

| Claim | US 10,606,634 Claim Term | Analysis |
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| | | <p>VirtaMove's containers are "isolated environments," where applications are able to run. Indeed, containerized applications are isolated from other applications, whether they are natively installed or in their own respective containers, and from the underlying operating system.</p> <h2 data-bbox="663 376 1296 430">About Migrating Applications</h2> <p data-bbox="663 479 1148 540">  Owned by Thomas Farley (Deactivated) ••• Last updated: Mar 25, 2022 • 2 min read </p> <p data-bbox="663 589 1755 812">VirtaMove Application Migration is an intelligent discovery tool that migrates an application and its dependencies from a tethered source machine to a destination machine. <u>VirtaMove extracts existing enterprise applications and packages them into a container that can be provisioned and run natively on any operating system, machine, or cloud.</u></p> <p data-bbox="663 850 1746 980">To migrate an application, VirtaMove is not required on the source machine. VirtaMove is required on the destination machine to tether to the application on the source machine and run the migrated virtual application appliance on the destination machine.</p> <p data-bbox="663 1018 1719 1099"><u>Once you have migrated the application, you can then dissolve the application to the underlying operating system using VirtaMove Dissolve.</u></p> <p data-bbox="663 1137 1558 1171">You use the VirtaMove Administrative Console to migrate an application.</p> <p data-bbox="635 1230 1955 1264">(https://virtamove.atlassian.net/wiki/spaces/VDOC/pages/310444457/About+Migrating+Applications)</p> |

| Claim | US 10,606,634 Claim Term | Analysis |
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| | | <h2 data-bbox="656 225 1368 279">The Application Migration Process</h2> <p data-bbox="656 323 1136 381">  Owned by Thomas Farley (Deactivated) *** Last updated: Mar 25, 2022 • 2 min read </p> <p data-bbox="656 425 1296 458">Migrating an application involves the following steps:</p> <ol data-bbox="656 491 1712 1209" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="656 491 1712 616">1. Meet requirements for your environment as well as source and destination machines. See https://virtamove.atlassian.net/wiki/spaces/VDOC/pages/310706978 Can't find link. <li data-bbox="656 638 1649 711">2. Double-click the Administrative Console shortcut icon on your desktop to start Administrative Console. <li data-bbox="656 736 1459 768">3. <u>Create a virtual container and connect it to the source machine.</u> <li data-bbox="656 789 1691 866">4. <u>Pre-populate the virtual container with applications</u>, services, accounts, components, and files selected from the source machine. <li data-bbox="656 887 1607 964">5. <u>Run your virtualized application on the destination machine</u> and exercise the application. See Running and Exercising Your Application. <li data-bbox="656 985 1691 1209">6. Run VirtaMove Dissolve if you want to remove the migration container from the application and <u>transfer the application to the underlying operating system</u> on the destination machine so that the application will behave as if natively installed. Note that this process cannot be reversed. See Dissolving a Virtual Container. You may wish to keep the application running in the migration container, as required. <p data-bbox="635 1269 2023 1339"> https://virtamove.atlassian.net/wiki/spaces/VDOC/pages/310739347/The+Application+Migration+Process) </p> |

| Claim | US 10,606,634 Claim Term | Analysis |
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| | | <h2>Upgrading Dissolved Applications</h2> <p>  Owned by Thomas Farley (Deactivated) ••• Mar 03, 2022 • 1 min read </p> <p>If you do not dissolve a container and choose to run the migrated application in the container, patch or upgrade tools must run inside the container and not on the underlying operating system. This approach should work if an MSI installer is not used. If there is an MSI installer, then you should dissolve the container and try the upgrade again.</p> <p>(https://virtamove.atlassian.net/wiki/spaces/VDOC/pages/311460195/Upgrading+Dissolved+Applications)</p> <h3>Step 3: Test the Application in the Container</h3> <p>  Owned by Thomas Farley (Deactivated) ••• Mar 29, 2022 • 2 min read </p> <p>Once the migration container is prepopulated with the application and its dependencies, you can start testing the application in the container to make sure that it performs as expected. The Testing team will exercise the application, which means using all its features and functions so that V-Maestro is able to capture these elements in a complete migration template.</p> <p>The testing team will RDP into the destination machine to start the application and perform the exercise operation.</p>  <p>(https://virtamove.atlassian.net/wiki/spaces/VDOC/pages/314671696/Step+3+Test+the+Application+in+the+Container)</p> |

| Claim | US 10,606,634 Claim Term | Analysis |
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| | | <p>“The one or more applications are isolated from other applications and a host operating system while the one or more applications run within the one or more isolated environments” until the applications are dissolved. “Dissolve is a VirtaMove CLI utility that lets you <i>remove VirtaMove encapsulation from the migration container and transfer the migrated application to the underlying operating system of the destination machine</i> so that the application will behave as if natively installed.”</p> |

| Claim | US 10,606,634 Claim Term | Analysis |
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| | | <h2 data-bbox="656 218 973 262">About Dissolve</h2> <div data-bbox="656 316 713 372" style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 50%; padding: 2px 5px; text-align: center;">TF</div> <div data-bbox="726 316 1127 376" data-label="Text"> <p>Owned by Thomas Farley (Deactivated) *** Last updated: Mar 28, 2022 • 4 min read</p> </div> <h3 data-bbox="656 425 889 453">Table of Contents</h3> <ul data-bbox="656 491 1486 938" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="656 491 952 518">• The Dissolve Process <li data-bbox="656 540 1262 567">• Application-Specific User and Group Accounts <li data-bbox="656 589 1015 616">• Dissolve and Drive Letters <li data-bbox="656 638 952 665">• Dissolve and vdrives <li data-bbox="656 687 1163 714">• Using Config-on-the-fly with Dissolve <ul data-bbox="705 719 1486 747" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="705 719 1486 747">◦ To Enable Config-on-the-fly Using the Administrative Console <li data-bbox="656 768 1227 796">• Config-on-the-fly on Demand and Dissolve <li data-bbox="656 817 1015 845">• Dissolving IIS Applications <li data-bbox="656 866 1227 894">• Enabling Dissolve for an Existing Installation <ul data-bbox="705 899 1417 926" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="705 899 1417 926">◦ To Enable Dissolve for an Existing VirtaMove Installation <hr data-bbox="656 987 1712 990"/> <div data-bbox="656 1046 1727 1220" style="border: 2px solid red; padding: 10px;"> <p data-bbox="656 1046 1727 1220">Dissolve is a VirtaMove CLI utility that lets you remove VirtaMove encapsulation from the migration container and transfer the migrated application to the underlying operating system of the destination machine so that the application will behave as if natively installed.</p> </div> <p data-bbox="656 1258 1712 1383">There is no limit to the number of times that you can run the <code>virtadissolve</code> command on an appliance. If your VirtaMove license key does not include Dissolve, contact your VirtaMove Sales Representative to inquire about evaluating the Dissolve function.</p> |

| Claim | US 10,606,634 Claim Term | Analysis |
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| | | <p data-bbox="639 217 1748 249">https://virtamove.atlassian.net/wiki/spaces/VDOC/pages/311460124/About+Dissolve</p> <h2 data-bbox="661 295 1596 349">Step 4: Optionally Dissolve the Container</h2> <p data-bbox="671 404 1178 470">  Owned by Thomas Farley (Deactivated) • ... Mar 29, 2022 • 1 min read </p> <div data-bbox="661 518 1833 714" style="border: 2px solid red; padding: 10px;"> <p data-bbox="661 518 1833 652">If you don't want to leave the migrated application to run in the container on the destination, you can choose to remove the migration container and push the application to the operating system of the destination, where it will behave as if natively installed.</p> <p data-bbox="661 677 1615 714">For information about Dissolve, see the VirtaMove Administration Guide.</p> </div> <p data-bbox="661 747 1769 832">You must make sure that the destination has adequate storage to accommodate Dissolve. The required storage profile is indicated in the Destination Details window.</p> <div data-bbox="661 894 1214 1052" style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 10px;"> <p data-bbox="682 902 967 918">Required Storage Profile to Dissolve VAA</p> <p data-bbox="682 935 1146 951">C: (325 GB)</p> </div> <p data-bbox="661 1122 1833 1207">For additional information about Dissolve storage requirements, see Discovering Capacity Requirements.</p> |
| 3 | The system according to claim 1 comprising one or more interception layers configured to intercept access to host operating | The Accused Products comprise a system as claimed in claim 1. <i>See</i> claim 1. The Accused Products comprise a system, “comprising one or more interception layers configured to intercept access to host operating system resources and host operating system interfaces.” |

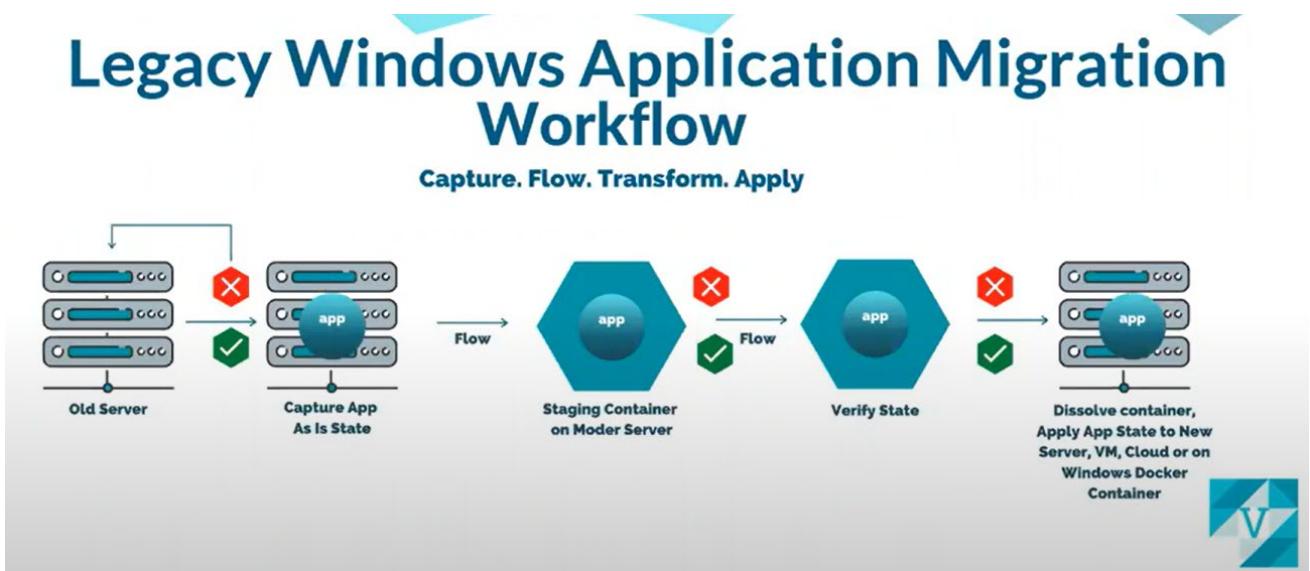
| Claim | US 10,606,634 Claim Term | Analysis |
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| | system resources and host operating system interfaces. | <p>Docking</p> <p>Docking a container integrates and prepares the container's environment as part of the underlying operating system so that the application is ready to run.</p> <p>When you dock a container, it is registered with VirtaMove and any system definitions that were defined for the container when it was created. System definitions include file associations; in some cases, a file may need to be copied to the operating system.</p> <p>VirtaMove runs a basic sanity test on a container when you attempt to dock the container. Certain conditions on an operating system may interfere with VirtaMove software and an attempt to dock a container, such as an antivirus software or group account permissions. In such a case, the following error message may be displayed when docking fails:</p> <p><u>Failed to intercept OS calls. Sanity test failed. Cannot dock.</u></p> <p>(https://virtamove.atlassian.net/wiki/spaces/VDOC/pages/311296481/Docking+and+Undocking+Containers)</p> |

| Claim | US 10,606,634 Claim Term | Analysis | | | |
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| | | <p>Dock Intercept</p> <p>This is a blocking issue.</p> <p>This section indicated whether the sanity test has passed or not on the destination machine. <u>VirtaMove requires the ability to intercept system calls between the application and the operating system on the destination machine.</u> Certain conditions on an operating system may interfere with VirtaMove software and an attempt to dock a container, such as antivirus software or group account permissions.</p> <p>The following error message may be displayed when Audit fails:</p> <div style="background-color: #f0f0f0; padding: 10px; border-radius: 5px;"> <p>1 Failed to intercept OS calls. Sanity test failed. Cannot dock.</p> </div> <p>(https://virtamove.atlassian.net/wiki/spaces/VDOC/pages/310804512/Understanding+Audit)</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%; padding: 5px;">CPROP_INTERCEPT_V ER</td> <td style="width: 60%; padding: 5px; vertical-align: top;"> <u>The VirtaMove version that monitors the container properties and system intercepts to ensure the application runs smoothly, just as it would if normally installed directly into the underlying operating system.</u> </td> <td style="width: 10%; padding: 5px; text-align: center;">Read-only</td> </tr> </table> <p>(https://virtamove.atlassian.net/wiki/spaces/VDOC/pages/314048600/Container+Properties)</p> | CPROP_INTERCEPT_V ER | <u>The VirtaMove version that monitors the container properties and system intercepts to ensure the application runs smoothly, just as it would if normally installed directly into the underlying operating system.</u> | Read-only |
| CPROP_INTERCEPT_V ER | <u>The VirtaMove version that monitors the container properties and system intercepts to ensure the application runs smoothly, just as it would if normally installed directly into the underlying operating system.</u> | Read-only | | | |

| Claim | US 10,606,634 Claim Term | Analysis |
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| 4 | The system according to claim 3, wherein the one or more interception layers intercept calls by the one or more applications to the host operating system and system libraries. | <p>The Accused Products comprise a system as claimed in claim 3. <i>See</i> claim 3. The Accused Products comprise a system, “wherein the one or more interception layers intercept calls by the one or more applications to the host operating system and system libraries created by the one or more applications.”</p> <div data-bbox="639 347 1949 486" style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 10px;"> <p>CPROP_INTERCEPT_VER</p> <div style="border: 2px solid red; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;"> The VirtaMove version that monitors the container properties and system intercepts to ensure the application runs smoothly, just as it would if normally installed directly into the underlying operating system. </div> <p>Read-only</p> </div> <p>(https://virtamove.atlassian.net/wiki/spaces/VDOC/pages/314048600/Container+Properties)</p> <p>Docking</p> <p>Docking a container integrates and prepares the container's environment as part of the underlying operating system so that the application is ready to run.</p> <p>When you dock a container, it is registered with VirtaMove and any system definitions that were defined for the container when it was created. System definitions include file associations; in some cases, a file may need to be copied to the operating system.</p> <p>VirtaMove runs a basic sanity test on a container when you attempt to dock the container. Certain conditions on an operating system may interfere with VirtaMove software and an attempt to dock a container, such as an antivirus software or group account permissions. In such a case, the following error message may be displayed when docking fails:</p> <p><u>Failed to intercept OS calls. Sanity test failed. Cannot dock.</u></p> <p>(https://virtamove.atlassian.net/wiki/spaces/VDOC/pages/311296481/Docking+and+Undocking+Containers)</p> |

| Claim | US 10,606,634 Claim Term | Analysis |
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| | | <p>Dock Intercept</p> <p>This is a blocking issue.</p> <p>This section indicated whether the sanity test has passed or not on the destination machine. <u>VirtaMove requires the ability to intercept system calls between the application and the operating system on the destination machine.</u> Certain conditions on an operating system may interfere with VirtaMove software and an attempt to dock a container, such as antivirus software or group account permissions.</p> <p>The following error message may be displayed when Audit fails:</p> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 5px; margin: 10px 0;"> <pre>1 Failed to intercept OS calls. Sanity test failed. Cannot dock.</pre> </div> <p>(https://virtamove.atlassian.net/wiki/spaces/VDOC/pages/310804512/Understanding+Audit)</p> |
| 5 | The system according to claim 1, wherein updates to the one or more isolated environments occur as the one or more applications use additional resources. | <p>The Accused Products comprise a system as claimed in claim 1. <i>See</i> claim 1. The Accused Products comprises a system “wherein updates to the one or more isolated environments occur as the one or more applications use additional resources.”</p> <p>For example, VirtaMove supports complex synchronization functionality and allows users to “select an “update” sync to make sure that the latest files are in the VirtaMove container. The latency in the resync process depends on the amount of new data being copied into the container. You can view a Latency Report to understand available network bandwidth.”</p> <p>Here, VirtaMove’s “update sync” feature directly facilitates the dynamic and necessary adaptation of the isolated environments—represented by the VirtaMove containers—to accommodate new or updated application resources. The capability to sync and thus update the container contents based on the latest files reflects an intrinsic mechanism where the isolated environments evolve in response to the application’s changing resource demands. The inclusion of a Latency Report to monitor network bandwidth availability further supports this claim by ensuring that updates are not only timely but also informed by the current network conditions, optimizing the update process.</p> |

| Claim | US 10,606,634 Claim Term | Analysis |
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| | | <p>Step 6: Cut-Over</p> <p>Once the application is verified and passes User Acceptance testing, you can plan a cut-over into production. At a high level, cut-over might look like this: the VirtaMove CAP file is used to complete a native install of the migrated application on the modern operating system. In addition, resyncing of all dynamic data and application components is required. If a relational database is part of the migration, it too needs to be resynced. At cut-over, the Cloud app becomes the new production system, so a sequester, quiet point, or cut-over window is required. Network performance might be a challenge during the available cut-over window.</p> <p>Let's talk about syncing the container on the Cloud. Some time has passed from initial containerization and completion of User Acceptance testing. How much time depends on how long it took to complete User Acceptance testing. To resynchronize, the latest version of data and files from the source Production environment is brought over to the Cloud. If there's a long delay between initial containerization and User Acceptance testing, resynchronization may need to be completed in the local network domain before transferring the resynced CAP file to the Cloud environment. The CAP file is then used to natively re-install the application on the new server.</p> <div style="border: 2px solid red; padding: 10px;"> <p>VirtaMove software supports complex synchronization functionality. You can select an "update" sync to make sure that the latest files are in the VirtaMove container. The latency in the resync process depends on the amount of new data being copied into the container. You can view a Latency Report to understand available network bandwidth.</p> </div> <p>(https://virtamove.com/blog/cloud-onboarding-with-virtamove-7-steps-to-success/)</p> <p>The “update sync” feature is also referred to as “tether sync.” “When you tether and then launch the application, <i>if the application tries to open a folder and the folder does not exist on the underlying operating system of the destination machine, tether will copy that folder into the container.</i>”</p> <p>Note:</p> <p>When you tether and then launch the application, <u>if the application tries to open a folder and the folder does not exist on the underlying operating system of the destination machine, tether will copy that folder into the container.</u></p> |

| Claim | US 10,606,634 Claim Term | Analysis |
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| | | <p>(https://virtamove.atlassian.net/wiki/spaces/VDOC/pages/311427374/About+Running+and+Exercising+Your+Application)</p> <p>VirtaMove application “tethering” or “staging and verifying” involves updating the container if the application needs additional resources.</p>  <p>(https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lhVF9-wgd2M&t=1639s)</p> <p>Containers are updated with “registry keys and files” during “exercising” of the application.</p> |

| Claim | US 10,606,634 Claim Term | Analysis |
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| | | <p>The more you use the tethered application, the more VirtaMove learns about it. Exercise the application as much as possible before you disable Tether. <u>Many registry keys and files do not get pulled across unless certain parts of the application are exercised.</u> For example, right-click operations in SQL Management Studio will not work untethered if they were not exercised while tethered.</p> <p>Note:</p> <p>An application may run more slowly than you are used to when it is tethered. This is temporary; the application will run as usual on the destination machine once you have exercised the application and completed Tether.</p> <p>(https://virtamove.atlassian.net/wiki/spaces/VDOC/pages/311394514/Exercising+Your+Application)</p> <p><u>Update Mode</u></p> <p>Using Update Mode, any files or keys that are newest will be copied. If you changed a file on both the source and destination machines, the newest file will be copied. Changes that have been made to the destination machine may not be preserved in Update Mode. You should therefore keep track of changes that were made to the destination for re-hosting or other reasons because these changes may need to be repeated.</p> <p>Example Use:</p> <p>An application has been tethered to a destination machine. Work has been performed on the destination machine, for example testing or re-configuration. Later, <u>when you want to finalize the migration, you re-tether to the original production machine to get any files that have been updated or added.</u> For example, a website installation to which changes have been made. In this case, you would use Update Mode to avoid losing modifications to the destination machine.</p> |

| Claim | US 10,606,634 Claim Term | Analysis |
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| | | <p>(https://virtamove.atlassian.net/wiki/spaces/VDOC/pages/311329719/Using+Tether+Sync)</p> <h2 data-bbox="656 290 1142 339">Upgrading Containers</h2> <p data-bbox="656 388 1142 453">  Owned by Thomas Farley (Deactivated) • ... Last updated: Mar 28, 2022 • 1 min read </p> <p data-bbox="656 502 1881 584"> <u>You can upgrade existing containers</u> using the Administrative Console or the <code>virtaupgrade</code> CLI command. </p> <p data-bbox="656 621 1839 703"> Containers that require upgrading are indicated in Administrative Console by the label "Needs Upgrade". </p> <p data-bbox="656 740 1917 871"> When you upgrade a container, a backup folder is created in the container folder. Test the upgraded container and then delete the backup folder when you are satisfied that the container is running correctly. </p> <p data-bbox="656 923 973 959"> To Upgrade a Container </p> <ol data-bbox="656 988 1902 1127" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="656 988 1643 1024">1. In the Administrative Console, select the container that requires upgrading. <li data-bbox="656 1046 1902 1127">2. Select Upgrade in the toolbar. The status of the appliance changes to "Undocked". You can now select and dock the upgraded container. <p data-bbox="635 1192 1839 1228"> https://virtamove.atlassian.net/wiki/spaces/VDOC/pages/313622641/Upgrading+Containers </p> <p data-bbox="635 1264 1790 1300"> VirtaMove's "Config-on-the-fly" feature updates configuration information of containers. </p> |

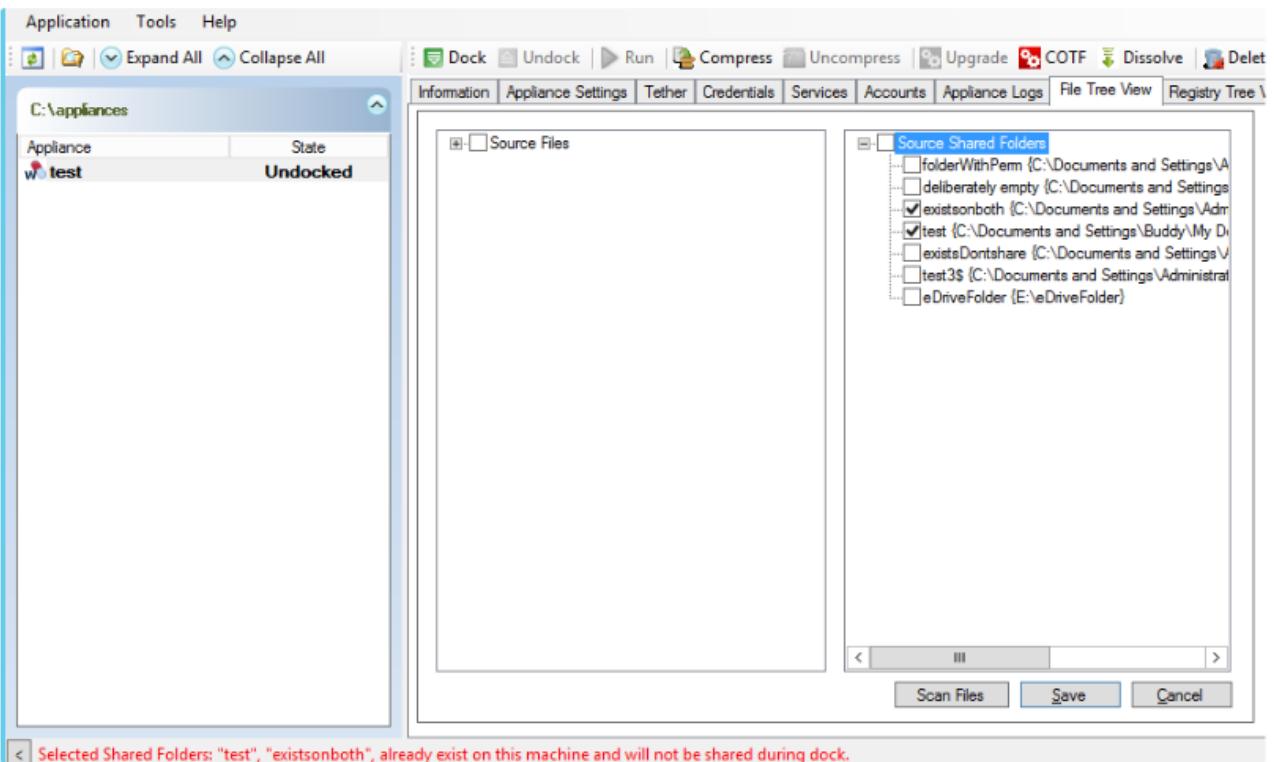
| Claim | US 10,606,634 Claim Term | Analysis |
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| | | <p>Config-on-the-Fly</p> <p> Owned by Thomas Farley (Deactivated) • ... Last updated: Mar 28, 2022 • 2 min read</p> <p>Table of Contents</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Config-on-the-fly Files and Paths • Config-on-the-fly on Demand • Mapping NICs between Source and Destination • COTF Log <hr/> <p>Your container may contain configuration information from another system and this information may not be compatible with the current system. For example, you may need to change IP addresses or hostnames. You can use a Config-on-the-fly file (<i>StandardCOTF.xml</i>) to update the configuration information so that it works with the current system. You may need to update the settings in the configuration file with information from the current system.</p> <hr/> <p>(https://virtamove.atlassian.net/wiki/spaces/VDOC/pages/311263613/Config-on-the-Fly)</p> <p>VirtaMove's <i>virtacreate</i> command "<i>creates or updates a container.</i>" The <i>virtacreate</i>'s functionality inherently ensures that the isolated environments—i.e., VirtaMove's containers—can be dynamically updated in response to the evolving needs of the applications they house. By allowing both the creation and updating of containers, VirtaMove provides mechanism for the isolated environments to adapt over time, accommodating new or changed application resources.</p> |

| Claim | US 10,606,634 Claim Term | Analysis | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| | | <p><u>virtacreate</u></p> <p> Owned by Thomas Farley (Deactivated) ... Last updated: Mar 28, 2022 • 1 min read</p> <p>This command creates or updates a container. Administrator privileges are required.</p> <p>You cannot create a container if shortnames are disabled (if <code>NTfsDisable8dot3NameCreation</code> is set to 1 in the registry key <code>HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Control\File System</code>).</p> <p>Syntax</p> <pre>1 VIRTACREATE Appliance /E 1 VIRTACREATE Appliance /C <path_to_appliance_to_clone> 1 VIRTACREATE Appliance /N <path_to_template> 1 VIRTACREATE Appliance /T <path_to_template> [<server server username password>]</pre> <p>Options</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="650 796 734 817">Option</th><th data-bbox="783 796 868 817">Description</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="650 842 734 863">Appliance</td><td data-bbox="783 842 1326 863">Full path of the container to create or update. The path cannot contain spaces.</td></tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="650 887 734 909">/E</td><td data-bbox="783 887 1410 909">Create a container with no file set (contains only VirtaMove proprietary files and properties).</td></tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="650 933 734 954">/C</td><td data-bbox="783 933 916 954">Clone a container.</td></tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="650 979 734 1000">/N</td><td data-bbox="783 979 1100 1000">Create a container from a container template.</td></tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="650 1024 734 1046">/T</td><td data-bbox="783 1024 1586 1067">Create a container from a container template using tether. Credentials can be provided. If VirtaMove Source Agent is installed on the source machine, you do not need to provide credentials for the source machine.</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>(https://virtamove.atlassian.net/wiki/spaces/VDOC/pages/314212506/virtacreate)</p> <p>VirtaMove provides “cloud tools to manage app usage” and “optimized storage,” indicating that updates occur as applications use additional resources.</p> | Option | Description | Appliance | Full path of the container to create or update. The path cannot contain spaces. | /E | Create a container with no file set (contains only VirtaMove proprietary files and properties). | /C | Clone a container. | /N | Create a container from a container template. | /T | Create a container from a container template using tether. Credentials can be provided. If VirtaMove Source Agent is installed on the source machine, you do not need to provide credentials for the source machine. |
| Option | Description | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Appliance | Full path of the container to create or update. The path cannot contain spaces. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| /E | Create a container with no file set (contains only VirtaMove proprietary files and properties). | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| /C | Clone a container. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| /N | Create a container from a container template. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| /T | Create a container from a container template using tether. Credentials can be provided. If VirtaMove Source Agent is installed on the source machine, you do not need to provide credentials for the source machine. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Claim | US 10,606,634 Claim Term | Analysis | | | |
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| | | <p>3 Up-level your apps</p> <p>VirtaMove doesn't copy outdated OSs to VMs. It up-levels apps to new OS versions. VM noise is reduced by moving apps from old OSs like WS2003 or WS2008 to a modern, greenfield OS like WS2012, WS2016, and WS2019. Uplifting apps to a new OS can be done with less than one-quarter of the bandwidth, storage, and processing needed for full VM cloning. Up-leveling closes security holes.</p> <p>4 Use advanced cloud tools</p> <p>A modern OS lets you use advanced datacenter and cloud tools to manage app usage and reduce VM noise levels. You avoid the cost of patching and maintaining old OSs. Better OS management and fresh app installs mean less noisy operations with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Optimized storage □ Improved performance <p>(https://virtamove.com/blog/virtamove-as-a-devops-tool/)</p> | | | |
| 6 | The system according to claim 1, wherein said one or more resource mappings are maintained in an interception database. | <p>The Accused Products comprise a system as claimed in claim 1. <i>See</i> claim 1. The Accused Products comprise a system, “wherein said one or more resource mappings are maintained in an interception database.”</p> <p>For example, “[t]he VirtaMove version that monitors the container properties and <i>system intercepts</i> to ensure the application runs smoothly, <i>just as it would if normally installed directly into the underlying operating system.</i>”</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="639 1073 1949 1204"> <tr> <td data-bbox="639 1073 988 1204">CPROP_INTERCEPT_VER</td><td data-bbox="988 1073 1717 1204">The VirtaMove version that monitors the container properties and system intercepts to ensure the application runs smoothly, just as it would if normally installed directly into the underlying operating system.</td><td data-bbox="1717 1073 1949 1204">Read-only</td></tr> </table> <p>(https://virtamove.atlassian.net/wiki/spaces/VDOC/pages/314048600/Container+Properties)</p> | CPROP_INTERCEPT_VER | The VirtaMove version that monitors the container properties and system intercepts to ensure the application runs smoothly, just as it would if normally installed directly into the underlying operating system. | Read-only |
| CPROP_INTERCEPT_VER | The VirtaMove version that monitors the container properties and system intercepts to ensure the application runs smoothly, just as it would if normally installed directly into the underlying operating system. | Read-only | | | |

| Claim | US 10,606,634 Claim Term | Analysis |
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| | | <p>Docking</p> <p>Docking a container integrates and prepares the container's environment as part of the underlying operating system so that the application is ready to run.</p> <p>When you dock a container, it is registered with VirtaMove and any system definitions that were defined for the container when it was created. System definitions include file associations; in some cases, a file may need to be copied to the operating system.</p> <p>VirtaMove runs a basic sanity test on a container when you attempt to dock the container. Certain conditions on an operating system may interfere with VirtaMove software and an attempt to dock a container, such as an antivirus software or group account permissions. In such a case, the following error message may be displayed when docking fails:</p> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 5px; margin: 10px 0;"> <pre>Failed to intercept OS calls. Sanity test failed. Cannot dock.</pre> </div> <p>(https://virtamove.atlassian.net/wiki/spaces/VDOC/pages/311296481/Docking+and+Undocking+Containers)</p> <p>Dock Intercept</p> <p>This is a blocking issue.</p> <p>This section indicated whether the sanity test has passed or not on the destination machine. VirtaMove requires the ability to intercept system calls between the application and the operating system on the destination machine. Certain conditions on an operating system may interfere with VirtaMove software and an attempt to dock a container, such as antivirus software or group account permissions.</p> <p>The following error message may be displayed when Audit fails:</p> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 5px; margin: 10px 0;"> <pre>1 Failed to intercept OS calls. Sanity test failed. Cannot dock.</pre> </div> <p>(https://virtamove.atlassian.net/wiki/spaces/VDOC/pages/310804512/Understanding+Audit)</p> |

| Claim | US 10,606,634 Claim Term | Analysis |
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| | | <p>Mapping System Drives</p> <p>Owned by Thomas Farley (Deactivated) *** Last updated: Mar 28, 2022 • 1 min read</p> <p>VirtaMove supports the deployment of containers where the source and destination machines have different system drives. However, the destination machine must have a local drive assigned the same drive letter as the source machine's system drive.</p> <p>You can use the <code>virtavdrive</code> command to map the system drive from the source machine to a system drive on the destination machine.</p> <p>For example:</p> <p>Scenario 1:</p> <p>Source machine Local Drives: C: System Drive: C:</p> <p>Destination machine Local Drives: E: System Drive: E:</p> <pre>1 virtavdrive c:\appliances\mycontainer move c e</pre> <p>Scenario 2:</p> <p>Source machine Local Drives: C; E: System Drive: E:</p> <p>Destination machine Local Drives: C; E: System Drive: C:</p> <pre>1 virtavdrive c:\appliances\mycontainer move e c</pre> <p>(https://virtamove.atlassian.net/wiki/spaces/VDOC/pages/311263679/Mapping+System+Drives)</p> |

| Claim | US 10,606,634 Claim Term | Analysis |
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| | | <p>Conflicts and Shared Folders</p> <p>When you select a shared folder, it's possible that it may conflict with a shared folder on the destination machine. In this case, a warning message will appear in the status bar at the bottom of the Administrative Console.</p>  <p>The screenshot shows the VirtaMove Administrative Console interface. On the left, a tree view shows 'C:\appliances' with an 'Appliance' node for 'test' and a 'State' column showing 'Undocked'. On the right, a 'Source Shared Folders' dialog box is open. It lists several shared folders with checkboxes: 'FolderWithPerm' (unchecked), 'deliberately empty' (unchecked), 'existsonboth' (checked), 'test' (checked), 'existsDontshare' (unchecked), 'test3\$' (unchecked), and 'eDriveFolder' (unchecked). Below the dialog, a status bar message reads: '< Selected Shared Folders: "test", "existsonboth", already exist on this machine and will not be shared during dock.' At the bottom of the dialog are 'Scan Files', 'Save', and 'Cancel' buttons.</p> <p>(https://virtamove.atlassian.net/wiki/spaces/VDOC/pages/311329628/About+Shared+Folders)</p> |

Using Filters



Owned by Thomas Farley (Deactivated) ***
Mar 02, 2022 • 1 min read

Use VirtaMove filters to exclude specific paths and registry files from a migration.

You can do this:

- when you create a container
- during tether, or
- when you dissolve, to make sure that specific paths are not transferred to the underlying operating system; for example, to exclude VirtaMove executables

Define filters by:

- editing `userDefinedFilter` and adding nodes where appropriate, or
- creating filters based on the environments or applications you want to migrate

You create filters by adding a Custom filter entity to the `FilterList.xml` file and copying the custom filter into the `<Installation Directory>\Filters\custom` folder. The syntax should follow existing filters.

Filters

| | |
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| <code><Installation Directory>\Filters\VirtaMoveDissolveExcludes.xml</code> | Contains path and registry filters that will automatically be copied to every container that is created. Useful for excluding OS-dependent information from a migration. |
| <code><Installation Directory>\Filters\VirtaMoveFilter.xml</code> | This filter excludes all VirtaMove-related products. Useful for excluding VirtaMove Source Agent files. |
| <code><Installation Directory>\Filters\FilterList.xml</code> | Contains a list of all the filters in a container. |
| <code><Installation Directory>\Filters\Custom\DotNet.xml</code> | A custom filter used to exclude .NET files and registry keys, so that they maintain their integrity on the underlying operating system. |
| <code><Installation Directory>\Filters\Custom\LogAndTempFilter.xml</code> | A custom filter used to exclude all log and temporary files, which are usually huge and do not need to be migrated to the new server. Excluding these files speeds up the pre-populate and COTF process. |
| <code><Installation Directory>\Filters\Custom\UserDefinedFilter.xml</code> | Stores user-defined filters, which will automatically be used by all filters. |

| Claim | US 10,606,634 Claim Term | Analysis |
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| | | <p>(https://virtamove.atlassian.net/wiki/spaces/VDOC/pages/311066652/Using+Filters)</p> <h3 data-bbox="642 290 1115 323">Dissolve and Shared Folders </h3> <p>During Dissolve, shared folders will be set up to their respective dissolved folder locations. A migrated shared folder will be set up during Dissolve only if the location of the associated directory is not being merged with an existing location.</p> <p>If a folder exists at the dissolve location before dissolving, the shared folder will not be set up.</p> <p>See Migrating Folders, Shared Folders, and Registries for information about how to migrate shared folders.</p> <p>(https://virtamove.atlassian.net/wiki/spaces/VDOC/pages/311329628/About+Shared+Folders)</p> <p>11. Navigate to the Services tab at the top of the Administrative Console. Edit the User Name and Password for a service as appropriate. Note that you are setting a password only; VirtaMove does not validate a password against the original password associated with the source machine. You cannot edit passwords after you click Dock. Service User Names must be in the format domain\uid, where uid is the user identifier. This is a restriction of the Microsoft Win32 functions for working with the Service Control Manager (SCM), which is used by VirtaMove.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ If you select a service and the service is "Started" on the source machine, tethering will not succeed. Stop the service before tethering by right-clicking the service and then selecting Stop Source Service. ○ If you select a service and the service already exists on the underlying operating system, the Source Status column will display "CONFLICT". Resolve the conflict and then press F5 to refresh the list. <p>(https://virtamove.atlassian.net/wiki/spaces/VDOC/pages/311132184/Migrating+an+Application+Using+the+VirtaMove+Administrative+Console)</p> |

| Claim | US 10,606,634 Claim Term | Analysis |
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| | | <p>Testing Containers</p> <p> Owned by Thomas Farley (Deactivated) *** Last updated: Mar 28, 2022 • 2 min read</p> <p>Table of Contents</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • About Testing Containers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Testing Requirements • Testing a Container • What If I Find Problems During Testing? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ To Delete and Recreate a Container <p>About Testing Containers</p> <p>You can test a container to make sure that the appliance runs correctly. Testing a container may include testing container services, for example. Once you are satisfied that the container runs correctly, you can then move the appliance to the destination machine.</p> <p>You can test an appliance on either the source machine or the destination machine.</p> <p>Testing Requirements</p> <p>If you are testing on the destination machine, make sure that the environment is configured to meet the configuration requirements of the application or service in the appliance. For more information, see your application documentation for system configuration requirements.</p> <p>To avoid service conflicts where appliances with services from the source machine already exist on the destination, VirtaMove will display an error message and prevent the local service from starting. You must resolve this conflict by either removing the service from the destination or removing the service from the container.</p> <p>(https://virtamove.atlassian.net/wiki/spaces/VDOC/pages/314114051/Testing+Containers)</p> |

| Claim | US 10,606,634 Claim Term | Analysis |
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| | | <p>Using Tether Sync</p> <p> Owned by Thomas Farley (Deactivated) *** Last updated: Mar 28, 2022 • 4 min read</p> <p>Table of Contents</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Update Mode • Reset Mode • What Gets Synced? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ To Use Tether Sync ◦ To Use Tether Sync Using the CLI • Tether Sync Log <hr/> <p>Tether Sync allows a container to be populated with files and registry keys and then updated later. The Tether Sync feature is useful if you are not able to move some files (e.g., locked databases) right away but instead, need to wait for a service window. In a case like this, Tether Sync allows you to tether as much at the source as possible in advance and then re-connect later during a service window in order to finish the migration. Any new or different files/keys will be re-copied from the source, and files/keys that have been removed from the source will also be removed.</p> <p>A container must be undocked to apply Tether Sync. An application will not start until the Tether Sync process is complete.</p> <p>Tether Sync modes are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Update • Reset |

Update Mode

Using Update Mode, any files or keys that are newest will be copied. If you changed a file on both the source and destination machines, the newest file will be copied. Changes that have been made to the destination machine may not be preserved in Update Mode. You should therefore keep track of changes that were made to the destination for re-hosting or other reasons because these changes may need to be repeated.

Example Use:

An application has been tethered to a destination machine. Work has been performed on the destination machine, for example testing or re-configuration. Later, when you want to finalize the migration, you re-tether to the original production machine to get any files that have been updated or added. For example, a website installation to which changes have been made. In this case, you would use Update Mode to avoid losing modifications to the destination machine.

Reset Mode

Using Reset Mode, any files or keys that are different between the source and destination machines will be overwritten. Changes that have been made to the container on the destination machine will not be preserved in Reset Mode. You should therefore keep track of changes that were made to the destination for re-hosting or other reasons because these changes will need to be repeated.

Example Use:

An application has been migrated for user acceptance testing (UAT) and has been extensively exercised. It's possible that files have been modified, added, or removed during UAT and these changes are not wanted on the production server. In this case, Reset Mode would return the container to the original state it was in and copy any additional changes from the source machine.

Caution:

VirtaMove does not recommend that you perform a Tether Sync in Reset Mode for an IIS application migration. This mode will undo all changes, including any modifications made by IIS migration scripts. IIS services may not start if you perform a Tether Sync in Reset Mode for an IIS application migration.

| Claim | US 10,606,634 Claim Term | Analysis |
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| | | <p>What Gets Synced?</p> <p>Tether Sync does not synchronize everything on the source machine to the destination machine. Only paths and keys that have previously been tethered will be checked against the source machine. Specifically, individual files that have been copied will be checked against the source machine as well as paths that were copied in entirety (greedy copied).</p> <p>For example:</p> <p>If you have a complete copy of "<code>\Program Files\SQL Server</code>" and you add directory "<code>\Program Files\SQL Server\some_folder</code>", then a sync operation will copy "<code>some_folder</code>" to the destination machine because the "<code>SQL Server</code>" folder was greedy copied. If you add "<code>\Program Files\some_other_folder</code>", it will not be copied because it is outside of the paths that were greedy copied.</p> <p>To see which paths will be synced, see the <code>tether_greedy_roots.dat</code> file in the container folder. This file contains a list of paths that are meant to be synchronized with the source.</p> <p>(https://virtamove.atlassian.net/wiki/spaces/VDOC/pages/311329719/Using+Tether+Sync)</p> |

| Claim | US 10,606,634 Claim Term | Analysis |
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| | | <p>Migrating Scheduled Tasks</p> <p> Owned by Thomas Farley (Deactivated) *** Last updated: Mar 25, 2022 • 4 min read</p> <p>You can migrate scheduled tasks using the Administrative Console or the CLI using virtatasks.</p> <p>Notes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If you want to migrate user-defined environment variables along with a scheduled task, select and migrate the user account on the Source Accounts tab. • Docking or dissolving a container installs a task to the underlying operating system. In doing so, VirtaMove maintains the folder structure that was on the source machine. For Windows Server 2008 and later sources, tasks can be nested under layers of folders. If these folders do not exist when a task is being installed, they will be created on the destination machine to store the task. Undocking the container removes the task from the underlying operating system. However, any folders that were created to store the task will not be removed. <p>(https://virtamove.atlassian.net/wiki/spaces/VDOC/pages/311296093/Migrating+Scheduled+Tasks)</p> <p>Locking or Unlocking a Container</p> <p>You can lock a selected container to make sure that it is not modified during the migration process. Modifications could result in the application not running correctly after the tether process. You can then unlock the container once you're done.</p> <p>To Lock a Container</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Select a container, and then select Tools>Lock/Unlock VAA. 2. Enter a password in the first field. Take note or remember this password for when you want to unlock the container. 3. Confirm the password in the second field, then click OK. <p>To Unlock a Container</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Select the locked container, and then select Tools>Lock/Unlock VAA. 2. Enter the password you created to lock the container, then click OK. <p>(https://virtamove.atlassian.net/wiki/spaces/VDOC/pages/311263823/Managing+Container+Settings#Locking-or-Unlocking-a-Container)</p> |

| Claim | US 10,606,634 Claim Term | Analysis |
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| | | <p>What Happens if a File Isn't Copied?</p> <p>The tethering process will fail to copy a file or any file under a folder from the source machine if, for example, a file is locked on the source machine by a service or a running application or if the connection to the source machine is lost. If this occurs, the tethering process will not mark such a file as "COMPLETE" until the file is physically copied over from the source machine.</p> <p>If the application requests a file that was not successfully copied over previously, the tethering process will continue to try to copy the file from the source machine until the copy operation is successful.</p> <p><u>(https://virtamove.atlassian.net/wiki/spaces/VDOC/pages/311230847/Monitoring+Migration)</u></p> |

| Claim | US 10,606,634 Claim Term | Analysis |
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| | | <p>Config-on-the-Fly</p> <p> Owned by Thomas Farley (Deactivated) *** Last updated: Mar 28, 2022 • 2 min read</p> <p>Table of Contents</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Config-on-the-fly Files and Paths Config-on-the-fly on Demand Mapping NICs between Source and Destination COTF Log <hr/> <p>Your container may contain configuration information from another system and this information may not be compatible with the current system. For example, you may need to change IP addresses or hostnames. You can use a Config-on-the-fly file (<i>StandardCOTF.xml</i>) to update the configuration information so that it works with the current system. You may need to update the settings in the configuration file with information from the current system.</p> <p>You specify the Config-on-the-fly file using the virtapedit command-line utility to update the following property:</p> <pre>1 CPROP_CONFIG_FILE</pre> <p>Container properties (for example, <code>CPROP_SRC_NODENAME</code>) can be used as arguments to the <code>CPROP_CONFIG_FILE</code> property.</p> <p><code>StandardCOTF.xml</code> is located as follows:</p> <pre>1 C:\appliances\<ContainerName>\COTF\StandardCOTF.xml</pre> <p>You can have multiple COTF files in the COTF folder. For example, one file could be for replacing IP addresses and another one for replacing hostnames. V-Migrate will load the combined COTF information from the files in the folder.</p> <p>Config-on-the-fly Files and Paths</p> <p>When you specify a path to a COTF file, note that VirtaMove supports paths that are relative to the container folder. That is, VirtaMove supports:</p> <pre>".\COTF\StandardCOTF.xml"</pre> <p>or the absolute full path:</p> <pre>"C:\appliance\ContainerName\COTF\StandardCOTF.xml"</pre> |

| Claim | US 10,606,634 Claim Term | Analysis |
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| | | <p>(https://virtamove.atlassian.net/wiki/spaces/VDOC/pages/311263613/Config-on-the-Fly)</p> <h2 data-bbox="639 295 1142 331">Creating a Config-on-the-Fly File</h2> <p>You can use a Config-on-the-fly file to define how specific file/registry items being tethered to on the source machine will be configured on the destination machine. For example, you may need to replace source machine identification information (hostname, IP address, etc.) with the destination machine ID information. You can use the Config-on-the-fly file to accomplish this task.</p> <p>You can specify the Config-on-the-fly file in the Admin Console by clicking the <code>cotf</code> button or using the following property with <code>virtapedit</code> command:</p> <pre data-bbox="650 556 846 577">1 CPROP_CONFIG_FILE</pre> <p>You can:</p> <ul data-bbox="650 659 1833 796" style="list-style-type: none"> • specify the paths to be configured and the actions to be taken for the particular path • use container properties (for example, <code>CPROP_SRC_NODENAME</code>) as arguments when setting the <code>CPROP_CONFIG_FILE</code> property (for example, <code>virtapedit <path_to_appliance> CPROP_CONFIG_FILE "standardCOTF.xml CPROP_SRC_NODENAME"</code>) • use wildcards in the <code>TARGET</code> tag and the <code>EXCLUDE</code> tag of the COTF file to exclude specific files from rehosting <p>When you create a container, a Config-on-the-fly file is automatically created in the container's COTF folder:</p> <pre data-bbox="650 878 889 899">1 COTF\StandardCOTF.xml</pre> <p>When you specify a path to be configured, VirtaMove supports paths that are relative to the container folder. That is, VirtaMove supports:</p> <pre data-bbox="650 980 925 1002">1 ".\COTF\StandardCOTF.xml"</pre> <p>or the absolute full path:</p> <pre data-bbox="650 1099 1163 1121">1 "C:\appliance\ContainerName\COTF\standardCOTF.xml"</pre> <p>You can also specify only the file name of the COTF file if the file is in the <code>cotf</code> folder. For example:</p> <pre data-bbox="650 1219 857 1240">1 "StandardCOTF.xml"</pre> <p>If a container requires a custom Config-on-the-fly file, copy the file into the <code>cotf</code> folder of the container before you compress and move the container. You can then manually update the <code>CPROP_CONFIG_FILE</code> after you uncompress the container to make sure that it is set to the current location of the custom Config-on-the-fly file.</p> |

| Claim | US 10,606,634 Claim Term | Analysis |
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| | | <p>(https://virtamove.atlassian.net/wiki/spaces/VDOC/pages/311460208/Creating+a+Config-on-the-Fly+File)</p> <h2 data-bbox="642 290 1296 328">Showing Custom Scripts When They Run</h2> <p data-bbox="642 349 1529 373">When you create a container, several scripts are created in the Container\Scripts folder as follows:</p> <ul data-bbox="642 401 811 784" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="642 401 811 425">AfterDock.cmd <li data-bbox="642 453 811 478">AfterStart.cmd <li data-bbox="642 505 811 530">AfterStop.cmd <li data-bbox="642 558 811 582">AfterUndock.cmd <li data-bbox="642 610 811 634">BeforeDock.cmd <li data-bbox="642 662 811 687">BeforeStart.cmd <li data-bbox="642 714 811 739">BeforeStop.cmd <li data-bbox="642 767 811 791">BeforeUndock.cmd <p data-bbox="642 816 1930 871">Script files can be customized to execute commands, call other batch files, make configuration changes, or make modifications to the system environment to support the applications and services in the container.</p> <p data-bbox="642 899 895 923">Do not rename script files.</p> <p data-bbox="642 951 1733 975">Custom scripts can be run before and after docking, starting and stopping container services, and undocking containers.</p> <p data-bbox="642 1003 1613 1028">For example, you can edit the BeforeDock.cmd script to add or remove a user or group from the container:</p> <p data-bbox="642 1095 2035 1166">(https://virtamove.atlassian.net/wiki/spaces/VDOC/pages/311263823/Managing+Container+Settings#Showing-Custom-Scripts-When-They-Run)</p> |

| Claim | US 10,606,634 Claim Term | Analysis |
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| | | <p>Running Containers</p> <p>Once a container is docked and any required container services are started, you can run a container application.</p> <p>To Run a Container Using the Administrative Console</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Select a container and then click the Dock command button. 2. If the container requires services to run, click the Services tab, and then start any required services that are not in a "Started" status. 3. Click the Run button. <p>Alternatively, you can right-click a docked container and select Run Default App if you want to start the default application for a container.</p> <p>To Run a Container Using the CLI</p> <p>At the command prompt, execute:</p> <pre> 1 virtadock <container> 2 3 virtarun <container> </pre> <p>For example:</p> <pre> 1 virtarun "D:\Appliances\Notepad" "C:\Program Files\Windows\Notepad.exe" </pre> <p>If you specify only the container, the container's startup application will run.</p> <p>Running Multiple Containers</p> <p>The virtarun command uses shared memory, which allows VirtaMove to reduce the amount of memory needed when running multiple containers. For example, if you run 10 containers, this does not mean that 10 times the amount of memory is being used.</p> <p>(https://virtamove.atlassian.net/wiki/spaces/VDOC/pages/313688121/Running+Containers)</p> |

| Claim | US 10,606,634 Claim Term | Analysis |
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| | | <p>The Application Migration Process</p> <p> Owned by Thomas Farley (Deactivated) *** Last updated: Mar 25, 2022 • 2 min read</p> <p>Migrating an application involves the following steps:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Meet requirements for your environment as well as source and destination machines. See https://virtamove.atlassian.net/wiki/spaces/VDOC/pages/310706978 Can't find link. 2. Double-click the Administrative Console shortcut icon on your desktop to start Administrative Console. 3. Create a virtual container and connect it to the source machine. 4. Pre-populate the virtual container with applications, services, accounts, components, and files selected from the source machine. 5. Run your virtualized application on the destination machine and exercise the application. See Running and Exercising Your Application. 6. Run VirtaMove Dissolve if you want to remove the migration container from the application and transfer the application to the underlying operating system on the destination machine so that the application will behave as if natively installed. Note that this process cannot be reversed. See Dissolving a Virtual Container. You may wish to keep the application running in the migration container, as required. <p>Pre-Populate</p> <p>Pre-populating a container is part of the VirtaMove application migration process. Pre-population migrates remote products, services, users, and groups without requiring downtime of the application on the source server. Any locked files will not be copied over until the application is fully exercised.</p> <p>Pre-populate captures components of the application while the application is up and running on the source server. You can then schedule a maintenance window at a later time for the application. It is during this maintenance window that you would stop and shut down the application before you complete the migration by exercising the application.</p> <p>Pre-populate occurs when you click the Pre-Populate button in the VirtaMove Administrative Console under the Tether tab. A window displays the status of the Pre-Populate process.</p> <p>(https://virtamove.atlassian.net/wiki/spaces/VDOC/pages/310739347/The+Application+Migration+Process)</p> |

| Claim | US 10,606,634 Claim Term | Analysis |
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| | | <p>Starting Applications You Want to Monitor</p> <p> Owned by Thomas Farley (Deactivated) *** Mar 03, 2022 • 1 min read</p> <p>Once Source Monitor is enabled on the source machine, you can start the applications and services that are to be monitored. Source Monitor will track all the file system and registry paths accessed by these applications and services. The tracked paths are sent in real-time to the Source Agent, which in turn stores them in an SQLite database.</p> <p>Note: If the applications or services were already started before Monitor is enabled, you must restart them after Source Monitor is enabled.</p> <p>(https://virtamove.atlassian.net/wiki/spaces/VDOC/pages/311329129/Starting+Applications+You+Want+to+Monitor)</p> |
| 7 | The system according to claim 1, wherein the one or more isolated environments are stored on a local storage. | <p>The Accused Products comprise a system as claimed in claim 1. <i>See</i> claim 1. The Accused Products comprise a system, “wherein the one or more isolated environments are stored on a local storage.”</p> <p>Once containers are migrated onto the destination machine, the Accused Products perform “docking,” which “integrates and prepare the container’s environment as <i>part of the underlying operating system</i> so that the application is ready to run. When you dock a container, <i>it is registered with VirtaMove and any system definitions that were defined for the container when it was created. System definitions include file associations; in some cases, a file may need to be copied to the operating system.</i>”</p> <p>Docking</p> <p>Docking a container integrates and prepares the container’s environment as part of the underlying operating system so that the application is ready to run.</p> <p>When you dock a container, it is registered with VirtaMove and any system definitions that were defined for the container when it was created. System definitions include file associations; in some cases, a file may need to be copied to the operating system.</p> <p>VirtaMove runs a basic sanity test on a container when you attempt to dock the container. Certain conditions on an operating system may interfere with VirtaMove software and an attempt to dock a container, such as an antivirus software or group account permissions. In such a case, the following error message may be displayed when docking fails:</p> <p><code>Failed to intercept OS calls. Sanity test failed. Cannot dock.</code></p> |

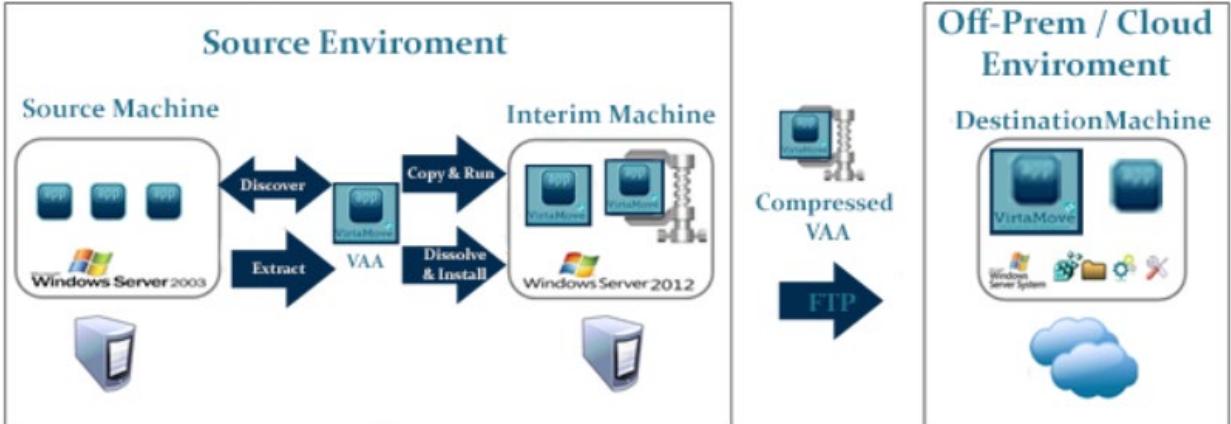
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| | | <p>(https://virtamove.atlassian.net/wiki/spaces/VDOC/pages/311296481/Docking+and+Undocking+Containers)</p> <p>Indeed, storage capacity on the destination machine is a relevant consideration when migrating application containers.</p> <p>The following table lists the elements in the Destination Details window.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="656 486 1917 1274"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="656 486 1094 523">Item</th><th data-bbox="1094 486 1917 523">Description</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="656 523 1094 812">Destination System Information card</td><td data-bbox="1094 523 1917 812"> <p>Displays information about the system of the destination:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IP Address • OS • Any group assigned to the source • CPU • Source. You can assign a destination to a source by clicking Assign. • Memory </td></tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="656 812 1094 894">Storage Profile card</td><td data-bbox="1094 812 1917 894"> <p>Displays the number of system disks and storage disks, and the amount of free disk space. Click the toggle icon in the top right of the panel to change the view.</p> </td></tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="656 894 1094 931">Migrations Complete card</td><td data-bbox="1094 894 1917 931"> <p>Displays the number of applications migrated to this destination.</p> </td></tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="656 931 1094 969">Migrations In-Progress card</td><td data-bbox="1094 931 1917 969"> <p>Displays the number of migrations that are in progress for this destination, and the last operation.</p> </td></tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="656 969 1094 1023">Required Storage Profile to Dissolve VAA card</td><td data-bbox="1094 969 1917 1023"> <p>Displays the storage that is required to dissolve the container, if this information is available.</p> </td></tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="656 1023 1094 1060">Filter</td><td data-bbox="1094 1023 1917 1060"> <p>Lets you filter the list of destinations by OS, assigned group, or IP/hostname.</p> </td></tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="656 1060 1094 1274">  </td><td data-bbox="1094 1060 1917 1274"> <p>These icons let you perform tasks for the destination. From left to right:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • View services on the destination • View user and group accounts associated with the destination • View patches applied to the destination </td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>(https://virtamove.atlassian.net/wiki/spaces/VDOC/pages/314868022/Viewing+Destination+Details)</p> | Item | Description | Destination System Information card | <p>Displays information about the system of the destination:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IP Address • OS • Any group assigned to the source • CPU • Source. You can assign a destination to a source by clicking Assign. • Memory | Storage Profile card | <p>Displays the number of system disks and storage disks, and the amount of free disk space. Click the toggle icon in the top right of the panel to change the view.</p> | Migrations Complete card | <p>Displays the number of applications migrated to this destination.</p> | Migrations In-Progress card | <p>Displays the number of migrations that are in progress for this destination, and the last operation.</p> | Required Storage Profile to Dissolve VAA card | <p>Displays the storage that is required to dissolve the container, if this information is available.</p> | Filter | <p>Lets you filter the list of destinations by OS, assigned group, or IP/hostname.</p> |  | <p>These icons let you perform tasks for the destination. From left to right:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • View services on the destination • View user and group accounts associated with the destination • View patches applied to the destination |
| Item | Description | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Destination System Information card | <p>Displays information about the system of the destination:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IP Address • OS • Any group assigned to the source • CPU • Source. You can assign a destination to a source by clicking Assign. • Memory | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Storage Profile card | <p>Displays the number of system disks and storage disks, and the amount of free disk space. Click the toggle icon in the top right of the panel to change the view.</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Migrations Complete card | <p>Displays the number of applications migrated to this destination.</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Migrations In-Progress card | <p>Displays the number of migrations that are in progress for this destination, and the last operation.</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Required Storage Profile to Dissolve VAA card | <p>Displays the storage that is required to dissolve the container, if this information is available.</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Filter | <p>Lets you filter the list of destinations by OS, assigned group, or IP/hostname.</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | <p>These icons let you perform tasks for the destination. From left to right:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • View services on the destination • View user and group accounts associated with the destination • View patches applied to the destination | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Claim | US 10,606,634 Claim Term | Analysis |
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| | | <p>Discovering Capacity Requirements</p> <p> Owned by Thomas Farley (Deactivated) ... Mar 29, 2022 • 1 min read</p> <p>The Capacity Requirements window displays a summary of capacity information for discovered sources so you can plan appropriately for capacity required on destination servers.</p> <p>Click Discover>Capacity Requirements. The Capacity Requirements page is displayed.</p> <p>To view recommended sizing options for a dissolve-ready migration to the destination, click the plus icon for a selected source. To hide the options, click the icon again.</p> <p>(https://virtamove.atlassian.net/wiki/spaces/VDOC/pages/314671412/Discovering+Capacity+Requirements)</p> |
| 8 | The system according to claim 1, wherein the one or more isolated environments are stored on a networked storage and the one or more applications are delivered over a network. | <p>The Accused Products comprise a system as claimed in claim 1. <i>See</i> claim 1. The Accused Products comprise a system, “wherein one or more isolated environments are stored on a networked storage and the one or more applications are delivered over a network.”</p> <p>For example, VirtaMove is able to transfer container files (“CAP files”) to a Cloud environment.</p> |

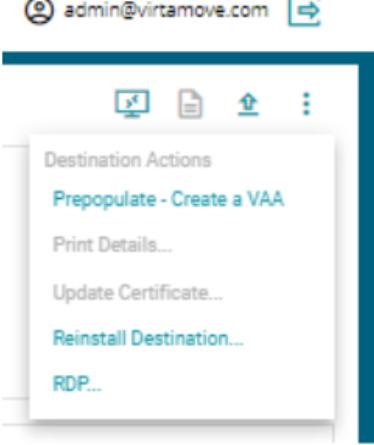
| Claim | US 10,606,634 Claim Term | Analysis |
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| | | <p>Step 3: Moving</p> <p>Now it's time to move the app workload to a new Cloud VM. Start with a walkthrough of the app with the user and the migration team to ensure a shared understanding of how the app works at a basic level. The migration team will use this basic functionality to do initial testing of the onboarded app.</p> <p>Next, consider the network or pipe between the source server and Cloud environment. If you're moving a large workload, volume may cause significant network latency. One way to work around this problem is to do a staged migration, where you complete the operating upgrade on a locally provisioned modern server on the same network as the source system. You can then use physical and file transfers to move the upgraded workload to the Cloud.</p> <p>For high volume, large-scale onboarding projects, you'll need to develop a repeatable approach to address network latency.</p> <p>Using VirtaMove tools, moving could look something like this:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. You might complete the VirtaMove migration on a local destination server. 2. Compress the container. This generates a CAP file, which is a compressed version of the container with all the application(s), data, and configurations. 3. Transfer the CAP file to the hosted Cloud environment. 4. Using the VirtaMove Administration Console, uncompress the CAP file. This ensures that the container is functioning. <p>(https://virtamove.com/blog/cloud-onboarding-with-virtamove-7-steps-to-success/)</p> <p>Storing of containers may occur either on “modern in-house servers <i>or on hybrid or public cloud environments.</i>”</p> |

| Claim | US 10,606,634 Claim Term | Analysis |
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| | | <p>The new release of VirtaMove's award-winning application migration products V-Maestro, V-Monitor, and V-Migrate, moves your infrastructure forward with a stateful re-install of legacy server applications from WS2003, WS2008, WS2012, and WS2016 Server to new WS2019 servers (and within current Microsoft limitations, to Windows Containers on 2019). V-Migrate software automatically moves Windows-based applications from older to newer operating systems, on modern in-house servers or on hybrid or public cloud environments, including Microsoft Azure and Amazon AWS clouds.</p> <p><u>https://www.prweb.com/releases/virtamove-v-migrate-now-supports-ws2019-and-windows-container-migrations-897804768.html</u></p> <p><i>“When using VirtaMove to migrate applications to the Cloud or to migrate applications off-premises, network latency can greatly increase the time it takes to copy files and perform registry changes.”</i></p> |

| Claim | US 10,606,634 Claim Term | Analysis |
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| | | <p>Network Latency and Migrations</p> <p> Owned by Thomas Farley (Deactivated) *** Last updated: Mar 25, 2022 • 4 min read</p> <p>When using VirtaMove to migrate applications to the Cloud or to migrate applications off-premises, network latency can greatly increase the time it takes to copy files and perform registry changes. Roundtrip latency mainly impacts Windows Remote Registry Protocol (MS-RRP), which is used to manipulate the Windows registry on the destination machine.</p> <p>If your scenario involves migrating applications on-premise to the Cloud or off-premises, and you are not sure about network latency between the source and destination machines, VirtaMove recommends that you test migration using a simple, small application, such as Notepad++. Notepad++ is 17 MB on disk and should take no more than 5 minutes to migrate from the source to the destination environment. If the migration takes longer than 5 minutes, you can be reasonably sure that there is latency somewhere in the network. Testing a simple, small application like Notepad++ in your environment will identify potential latency and allow you to determine approximately how long larger applications will take to migrate. It's important to set clear expectations concerning how long a migration is expected to take, for the sake of resource planning and coverage during the change management window.</p> <p>If latency is a known constraint in your environment, VirtaMove recommends that you use an interim server in a migration. Using an interim server provides the best strategy for migrating applications across high latency connections using VirtaMove. The interim server is provisioned with the operating system version of the intended destination machine, and placed in close proximity to the source server. The VirtaMove Tether and migration processes happen from the source server to the interim server. Then, the container is compressed and copied to the destination server off-premises. Once the compressed container has been copied successfully, it is uncompressed and finally dissolved onto the destination server, thus completing the migration.</p> <p>(https://virtamove.atlassian.net/wiki/spaces/VDOC/pages/310707083/Network+Latency+and+Migrations)</p> |

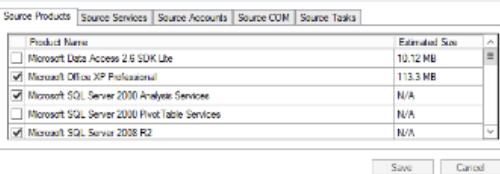
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| | |  <p>Migration Process using an Interim Server</p> <p>Performing migrations using an interim server ensures that files and registry artifacts are copied with minimal latency; this saves a great deal of time during the pre-populate part of the migration and when you exercise the tethered application. Moving one larger file (a compressed container stored as a .cap file) is the optimal way to move the contained application(s).</p> <p>(https://virtamove.atlassian.net/wiki/spaces/VDOC/pages/310707083/Network+Latency+and+Migrations)</p> |

| Claim | US 10,606,634 Claim Term | Analysis |
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| | | <p><i>The VirtaMove solution:</i> Let's say that you want to move WS2000 or WS2003 applications to a private or public Cloud, but applications are currently running in a VM. You can incur the overhead of moving an exact image of a VM to the Cloud; however, the VM will be burdened with an outdated OS and new Cloud tools will not be available to you.</p> <p>The better approach? Move legacy applications to a native Cloud-supported OS like WS2008, WS2012, or WS2016 <i>as you do the Cloud migration</i>. This is called a staging approach to migration. Staging offers significant benefits:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ The application (whether standalone or tiered) can be tested/verified on a staging server before deploying it to the Cloud. ❑ The staging server can act as a cloned Test or Development environment. ❑ Updating the OS during Cloud onboarding closes security exposures. Via an intelligent agent, VirtaMove compresses and encrypts data transfer, which means faster and secure transfer for your data and application. <p>Cloud onboarding allows for automated OS maintenance, provides the processing advantages of a clean install, and unlocks Cloud tools for managing and monitoring application performance.</p> <p>VirtaMove automates the migration of legacy applications to the public, private, or hybrid Cloud environment of your choice. If you need to change it up later, you can simply automate the migration of applications back to datacenter servers or to another Cloud environment, which means that you're never locked into a Cloud, VM, or OS version.</p> <p>(https://virtamove.com/blog/q-and-a/)</p> |
| 9 | The system according to claim 1, wherein each of the one or more applications is installed into its own isolated environment. | <p>The Accused Products comprise a system as claimed in claim 1. <i>See</i> claim 1. The Accused Products comprise a system, “wherein each of the one or more applications is installed into its own isolated environment.”</p> <p>For example, through the Accused Products, multiple containers, each housing specific applications, may be created as part of the application migration process.</p> <p>Running Multiple Containers</p> <p>The <code>virtarun</code> command uses shared memory, which allows VirtaMove to reduce the amount of memory needed when running multiple containers. For example, if you run 10 containers, this does not mean that 10 times the amount of memory is being used.</p> |

| Claim | US 10,606,634 Claim Term | Analysis |
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| | | <p>(https://virtamove.atlassian.net/wiki/spaces/VDOC/pages/313688121/Running+Containers)</p> <p>Step 2: Prepopulate a Container</p> <p> Owned by Thomas Farley (Deactivated) *** Mar 29, 2022 • 1 min read</p> <p>Once the pre-migration Audit is complete, you can create a migration container and populate it with the application and its dependencies. V-Maestro will copy all dependencies into the container, such as user and group accounts and COM objects. Once this step is complete, V-Maestro will dock the container, which registers the container onto the operating system of the destination.</p> <p>To Create and Prepopulate a Container</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In the Destination Details window, click the Actions icon at the top and select Prepopulate - Create a VAA.  <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Click Continue to confirm. You can check Current Operation in the Migrations in-Progress card to see the status of the prepopulation process. <p>(https://virtamove.atlassian.net/wiki/spaces/VDOC/pages/314802710/Step+2+Prepopulate+a+Container)</p> |

| Claim | US 10,606,634 Claim Term | Analysis |
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| | | <p>Viewing Containers</p> <p> Owned by Thomas Farley (Deactivated) *** Last updated: Sept 02, 2022 • 3 min read</p> <p>You can view a list of containers and creation information for a container. View the list of containers displayed in the left side of the Administrative Console window.</p>  <p>You can use the following commands to manage the list:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refresh the list  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand or collapse the container locations in the list.  <p>You can view information about the environment in which a container was created, such as the operating system and the VirtaMove software version. You can also view information about docked hosts.</p> <p>You can add or remove container locations in the view list, and change the default folder for containers.</p> <p>Note: Containers are not deleted from the source machine when you remove a container location from the list. For information about deleting containers, see Deleting Containers.</p> <p>(https://virtamove.atlassian.net/wiki/spaces/VDOC/pages/311231096/Viewing+Containers)</p> <p>The Accused Products discover and monitor multiple sources and applications. Each application and their components and dependencies may be pre-populated into their own distinct containers.</p> |

| Claim | US 10,606,634 Claim Term | Analysis |
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| | | <p>About Monitoring Applications</p> <p> Owned by Thomas Farley (Deactivated) *** Mar 29, 2022 • 1 min read</p> <p>Monitoring discovered sources and the applications they are running lets you collect data about how and when these applications are used, in real time. It also discovers application components and dependencies that you might not be aware of, and how application components might be distributed across a network. Monitoring reduces the amount of time required to exercise the application on the destination, which therefore minimizes the duration of the maintenance window.</p> <p>After monitoring selected applications for a few days, you can decide how best to move them to selected destinations, or whether to even move them at all if they don't appear to be a priority for migration based on usage data. For example, applications with a monitoring status of No Usage may not be usefully moved.</p> <p>(https://virtamove.atlassian.net/wiki/spaces/VDOC/pages/314802606/About+Monitoring+Applications)</p> <p>Updating the VirtaMove Activation Code</p> <p> Owned by Thomas Farley (Deactivated) *** Mar 03, 2022 • 1 min read</p> <p>You can update the activation code for your VirtaMove license in the Administrative Console.</p> <p>After you update the activation code, any subsequent containers connecting to the source machine associated with the activation code will not be prompted for activation. Connections to new source machines will use the default activation code.</p> <p>Important: Changing the default activation code will change the activation code for ALL containers. If you have multiple containers and you update the activation code, existing and new containers will now use the new activation code. This scenario might result in containers using an extra license allotment.</p> <p>To Update the Activation Code</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Open the VirtaMove Administrative Console. 2. Select Tools>Set Activation Code. The Update Activation Codes window appears. 3. Enter the Activation Code, and then click Apply. 4. Click Done. <p>(https://virtamove.atlassian.net/wiki/spaces/VDOC/pages/311394720/Updating+the+VirtaMove+Activation+Code)</p> |

| Claim | US 10,606,634 Claim Term | Analysis |
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| | | <p>Managing Source Products</p> <p> Owned by Thomas Farley (Deactivated) *** Last updated: Mar 28, 2022 • 2 min read</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Select a container, and then click the Tether tab. 2. Optional. Click the Use Tether check box to enable Tether. 3. To test the connection to the source machine, click the Test Connection button. If credentials fail or pre-requisites have not been met for tethering, an error message is displayed. You can view the Audit Report in the installation directory to determine what the problem is. 4. Run an Audit of the source and destination machine by clicking the Run Audit button. If credentials fail or pre-requisites have not been met for tethering, an error message is displayed at the bottom of the Administrative Console window. To scroll through messages, click the Back or Forward button on the left or right of the message bar. You can view the Audit Report by going to the Appliance Logs tab to determine what the problem is. 5. Click the Find Applications button. VirtaMove retrieves all remote applications, services, and user/group account information and displays this information in the Source Products tab. 6. In the Source Products tab, review the list of source applications. 7. Select the product or products you want to migrate or de-select a product or products as appropriate. To select an IIS application, select Web Server (IIS). Before you attempt to migrate an IIS application, complete pre-requisites for IIS application migration. For information about pre-requisites and how to migrate an IIS application, see the Application Migration Guide. When you click away from the list in the Source Products tab, VirtaMove Tether automatically selects all user/group accounts, services, and executables associated with the installed application and displays these in the Source Services and Source Accounts tabs.  <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 8. Click the Pre-Populate button to migrate source products, services, users, and groups. If you have not yet activated your VirtaMove license key, you will now be prompted to do so. See Activating Your VirtaMove License for information. Note that the Pre-Populate portion process may take some time. A window displays the status of the Pre-Populate process. You can cancel the process by closing the window at the top right of the window. Click the Close button to close the window when the process is complete. 9. To start the selected application, click Dock button and then click the Launch Application button once the container is successfully docked. 10. Click Save. <p>(https://virtamove.atlassian.net/wiki/spaces/VDOC/pages/311427775/Managing+Source+Products)</p> |
| 10 | The system according to claim 1, wherein two or more applications are installed into | The Accused Products comprise a system as claimed in claim 1. <i>See</i> claim 1. The Accused Products contain a system wherein “two or more applications are installed into a shared isolated environment.” |

| Claim | US 10,606,634 Claim Term | Analysis |
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| | a shared isolated environment. | <p>For example, the Accused Products “isolate applications.” Specifically, the Accused Products contain a system that “create a virtual container” and “pre-populates the virtual container with <i>applications, services, accounts, components, and files</i> selected from the source machine.”</p> <div data-bbox="629 350 1932 1428" style="background-color: black; color: white; padding: 10px;"> <h2 data-bbox="855 388 1727 509" style="text-align: center; margin: 0;">VirtaMove: It's Not Just Application Modernization</h2> <p data-bbox="1157 546 1417 564" style="text-align: center; margin: 0;">by NIGEL STOKES August 09, 2017</p> <p data-bbox="692 633 1854 763" style="margin: 20px 0;">For some time now we've been blogging about the advantages of automated Application Modernization using our unique container-based technology for Microsoft Server environments. However, customers have discovered many advantages of VirtaMove containers that extend beyond application modernization. For years, customers have been taking advantage of VirtaMove containers to solve a range of business challenges.</p> <p data-bbox="692 786 994 807" style="margin: 0;">1. ISOLATE APPLICATIONS</p> <p data-bbox="692 824 1881 1060" style="margin: 0;">In many industries, like Insurance, Healthcare or Pharmaceuticals and even in Banking, customers must verify compliance of business applications to rigorous, auditable standards (for example HIPAA is a compliance standard in regulated Healthcare-related businesses). Once an application is certified, making changes requires a time consuming and expensive recertification process. To avoid recertification, customers containerize legacy applications and run them in isolation on newer OS and server environments. Containerization allows customers to run several close variations of applications, each dependent on unique but similar software stacks on the same server. The isolation provided by containerization avoids conflicts between different stacks (for example, database and driver variations) and eliminates the need to manage multiple servers and license multiple OS platforms for each application.</p> <p data-bbox="692 1085 1396 1106" style="margin: 0;">2. CREATE EXACT APPLICATION IMAGES FOR DEVELOPMENT</p> <p data-bbox="692 1122 1881 1289" style="margin: 0;">Software development is a demanding business. Under pressure to meet deadlines, software developers may well forget about the detailed installation scripts and configuration data required to create identical cloud or test copies of an application. However, if applications are containerized, it's easy to create exact images on newer OSs such as Windows Server 2008 R2 or WS2012 or WS2016. This eliminates the need to worry about recreating an installation process or scripts. Additionally, applications that are containerized with VirtaMove on WS2008 can run seamlessly on WS2012 or WS2016.</p> <p data-bbox="692 1321 1881 1416" style="margin: 0;">Containerization accelerates the development and testing of new software by making it easy to create identical copies of the software on both datacentre and cloud servers. It lets the developer focus on building software that solves business problems rather than worrying about the details of configuration.</p> </div> |

| Claim | US 10,606,634 Claim Term | Analysis |
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| | | <p>(https://virtamove.com/blog/not-just-app-modernization/)</p> <h2 data-bbox="650 283 1191 326">The Application Migration Process</h2> <p data-bbox="650 355 1009 404">  Owned by Thomas Farley (Deactivated) *** Last updated: Mar 25, 2022 • 2 min read </p> <p data-bbox="650 437 1142 463">Migrating an application involves the following steps:</p> <ol data-bbox="663 483 1909 887" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="663 483 1909 545">1. Meet requirements for your environment as well as source and destination machines. See https://virtamove.atlassian.net/wiki/spaces/VDOC/pages/310706978 Can't find link. <li data-bbox="663 556 1622 582">2. Double-click the Administrative Console shortcut icon on your desktop to start Administrative Console. <li data-bbox="663 594 1262 620">3. Create a virtual container and connect it to the source machine. <li data-bbox="663 631 1833 657">4. Pre-populate the virtual container with applications, services, accounts, components, and files selected from the source machine. <li data-bbox="663 669 1909 731">5. Run your virtualized application on the destination machine and exercise the application. See Running and Exercising Your Application. <li data-bbox="663 742 1909 887">6. Run VirtaMove Dissolve if you want to remove the migration container from the application and transfer the application to the underlying operating system on the destination machine so that the application will behave as if natively installed. Note that this process cannot be reversed. See Dissolving a Virtual Container. You may wish to keep the application running in the migration container, as required. <p data-bbox="650 959 2042 1037"> https://virtamove.atlassian.net/wiki/spaces/VDOC/pages/310739347/The+Application+Migration+Process </p> |

| Claim | US 10,606,634 Claim Term | Analysis |
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| | | <p>Step 2: Prepopulate a Container</p> <p> Owned by Thomas Farley (Deactivated) ... Mar 29, 2022 • 1 min read</p> <p>Once the pre-migration Audit is complete, you can <u>create a migration container</u> and <u>populate it with the application and its dependencies</u>. V-Maestro will copy all dependencies into the container, such as user and group accounts and COM objects. Once this step is complete, V-Maestro will dock the container, which registers the container onto the operating system of the destination.</p> <p>(https://virtamove.atlassian.net/wiki/spaces/VDOC/pages/314802710/Step+2+Prepopulate+a+Container)</p> <p>Additional evidence showing VirtaMove's infringement is found in at least the following documents:</p> |

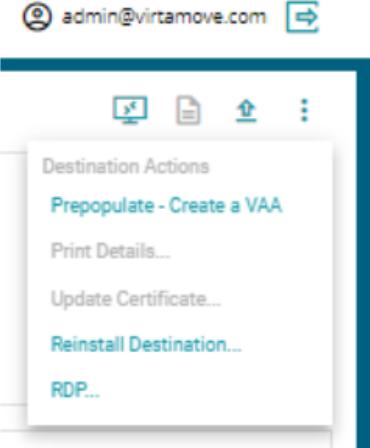
| Claim | US 10,606,634 Claim Term | Analysis |
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| | |  <p>The screenshot shows the VirtaMove Migration Intelligence website. The header features the VirtaMove logo with the tagline "Migration Intelligence". The navigation menu includes "Solutions", "Resources", "Blog", "Partners", and "Company", with "GET STARTED" and a search icon. A "DATASHEETS" section is highlighted in green. The main content area features a large, bold, italicized title: "An Intelligent Approach to Migrating Server Applications". Below the title, a subtext reads: "Jump start your IT infrastructure modernization journey with VirtaMove Migration Intelligence Suite. Designed to accelerate and simplify your Cloud-first business strategy or datacenter consolidation while lowering costs and effort." Another paragraph explains: "Get IT visibility with automated, real-time inventory discovery. VirtaMove Migration Intelligence Suite automatically enables users to select and capture apps – including their "as is" state – in a moving container that is Cloud and OS agnostic as well as hypervisor- and VM-free. In the new environment, run apps in the container for portability or isolation, or remove the container for a native install on a modern host OS. Portability means flexibility and agility, whether you want to get to the Cloud or optimize your on-prem footprint." A blue "DOWNLOAD DATASHEET" button is located at the bottom of this section. The URL (https://virtamove.com/resources/an-intelligent-approach-to-migrating-server-applications/) is provided at the bottom of the analysis section.</p> |

| Claim | US 10,606,634 Claim Term | Analysis |
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| | | <p>3. CONTAINERIZE AND ISOLATE APPLICATIONS</p> <p><i>The problem:</i> In regulated businesses, customers need to modernize certified applications that are running on legacy operating systems so that they can enable these apps on a supported OS. In many industries, like Insurance, Healthcare, Pharmaceuticals, and Banking, customers must verify compliance of business applications to rigorous, auditable standards (HIPAA and HITECH, for example, are compliance standards in regulated Healthcare-related businesses). Once an application is certified, making changes requires a time consuming and expensive re-certification process.</p> <p><i>The VirtaMove solution:</i> Avoid the pain of re-certification by using VirtaMove to containerize legacy applications and run them in isolation on modern OS and server environments.</p> <p>Containerization allows customers to run several close variations of applications, each dependent on unique but similar software stacks on the same server. The isolation provided by VirtaMove containers avoids conflicts between different stacks (for example, database and driver variations) and eliminates the need to manage multiple servers and license multiple OS platforms for each application. In addition, security and performance are improved by virtue of running on a modern server platform.</p> <p>(https://virtamove.com/blog/q-and-a/)</p> |

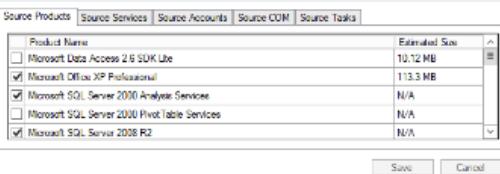
| Claim | US 10,606,634 Claim Term | Analysis |
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| | | <p><i>Protect your applications by modernizing</i></p> <p>All the monitoring in the world doesn't eliminate the work involved in upgrading application stacks to new operating systems and software versions to improve security and reduce exposure to cyber warfare.</p> <p>Several options are available when it comes to upgrading:</p> <p>1. REDEVELOP AN APP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ You can incur the cost of redeveloping an application on a new OS. However, custom remediation costs can be substantial (more than six figures) and take months of effort and disruption. <p>2. CHOOSE AN ISV UPGRADE PATH</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ If an ISV is involved, you might choose their upgrade path, along with the licensing and migration costs and delays for that single component of the software stack. <p>3. UPGRADE A SOFTWARE STACK BY HAND</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ You might choose to upgrade a software stack by hand. This involves knowing what you still need, installing new versions of all the software components on the new server infrastructure, developing a data and application migration plan for each component, and developing a test plan to verify the migration. You will then need to remediate and rework any failed components. These steps can take weeks of planning, execution, and verification. <p>4. USE AN AUTOMATED MIGRATION TOOL</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ This option involves using an automated migration tool to isolate all the application stack dependencies from the underlying OS. You then move the application to the new server and OS infrastructure (upgrading database components on the fly if required). Intelligent automation then places the software stack in the right place on the new OS. <p>Automated migration can take just a few hours and not uncommonly saves many weeks of labour.</p> <p>(https://virtamove.com/blog/cyber-warfare-again/)</p> |

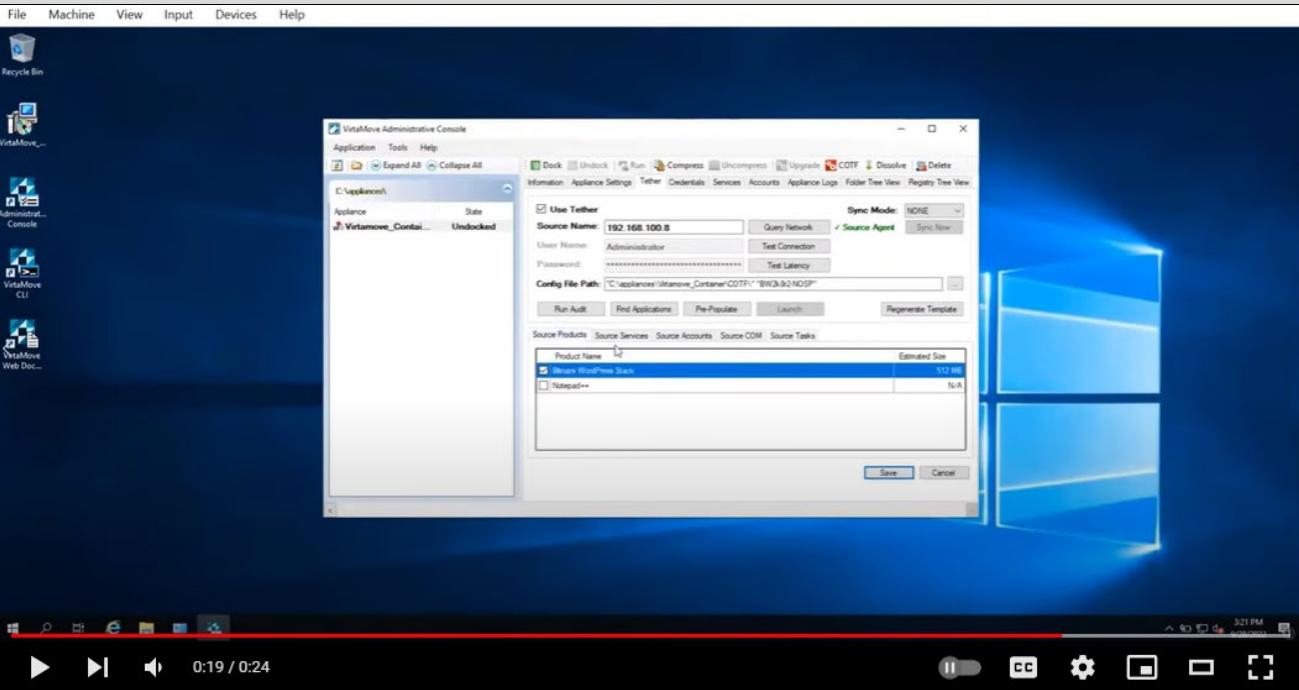
| Claim | US 10,606,634 Claim Term | Analysis |
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| | | <p><i>The VirtaMove solution:</i> Avoid the pain of re-certification by using VirtaMove to containerize legacy applications and run them in isolation on modern OS and server environments.</p> <p>Containerization allows customers to run several close variations of applications, each dependent on unique but similar software stacks on the same server. The isolation provided by VirtaMove containers avoids conflicts between different stacks (for example, database and driver variations) and eliminates the need to manage multiple servers and license multiple OS platforms for each application. In addition, security and performance are improved by virtue of running on a modern server platform.</p> <p>(https://virtamove.com/blog/q-and-a/)</p> |
| 11 | The system according to claim 10, wherein the two or more applications share resources inside the shared isolated environment. | <p>The Accused Products comprise a system as claimed in claim 10. <i>See</i> claim 10. The Accused Products comprise a system, “wherein two or more applications share resources inside the shared isolated environment.”</p> <p>For example, the Accused Products comprise a system that “create a virtual container” and “pre-populates the virtual container with <i>applications, services, accounts, components, and files</i> selected from the source machine.”</p> |

| Claim | US 10,606,634 Claim Term | Analysis |
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| | | <p>The Application Migration Process</p> <p> Owned by Thomas Farley (Deactivated) ••• Last updated: Mar 25, 2022 • 2 min read</p> <p>Migrating an application involves the following steps:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Meet requirements for your environment as well as source and destination machines. See https://virtamove.atlassian.net/wiki/spaces/VDOC/pages/310706978 Can't find link. 2. Double-click the Administrative Console shortcut icon on your desktop to start Administrative Console. 3. Create a virtual container and connect it to the source machine. 4. Pre-populate the virtual container with applications, services, accounts, components, and files selected from the source machine. 5. Run your virtualized application on the destination machine and exercise the application. See Running and Exercising Your Application. 6. Run VirtaMove Dissolve if you want to remove the migration container from the application and transfer the application to the underlying operating system on the destination machine so that the application will behave as if natively installed. Note that this process cannot be reversed. See Dissolving a Virtual Container. You may wish to keep the application running in the migration container, as required. <p>Pre-Populate</p> <p>Pre-populating a container is part of the VirtaMove application migration process. Pre-population migrates remote products, services, users, and groups without requiring downtime of the application on the source server. Any locked files will not be copied over until the application is fully exercised.</p> <p>Pre-populate captures components of the application while the application is up and running on the source server. You can then schedule a maintenance window at a later time for the application. It is during this maintenance window that you would stop and shut down the application before you complete the migration by exercising the application.</p> <p>Pre-populate occurs when you click the Pre-Populate button in the VirtaMove Administrative Console under the Tether tab. A window displays the status of the Pre-Populate process.</p> <p>(https://virtamove.atlassian.net/wiki/spaces/VDOC/pages/310739347/The+Application+Migration+Process)</p> |

| Claim | US 10,606,634 Claim Term | Analysis |
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| | | <p>Step 2: Prepopulate a Container</p> <p>Owned by Thomas Farley (Deactivated) ... Mar 29, 2022 • 1 min read</p> <p>Once the pre-migration Audit is complete, you can create a migration container and populate it with the application and its dependencies. V-Maestro will copy all dependencies into the container, such as user and group accounts and COM objects. Once this step is complete, V-Maestro will dock the container, which registers the container onto the operating system of the destination.</p> <p>To Create and Prepopulate a Container</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In the Destination Details window, click the Actions icon at the top and select Prepopulate - Create a VAA.  <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Click Continue to confirm. You can check Current Operation in the Migrations in-Progress card to see the status of the prepopulation process. <p>(https://virtamove.atlassian.net/wiki/spaces/VDOC/pages/314802710/Step+2+Prepopulate+a+Container)</p> |

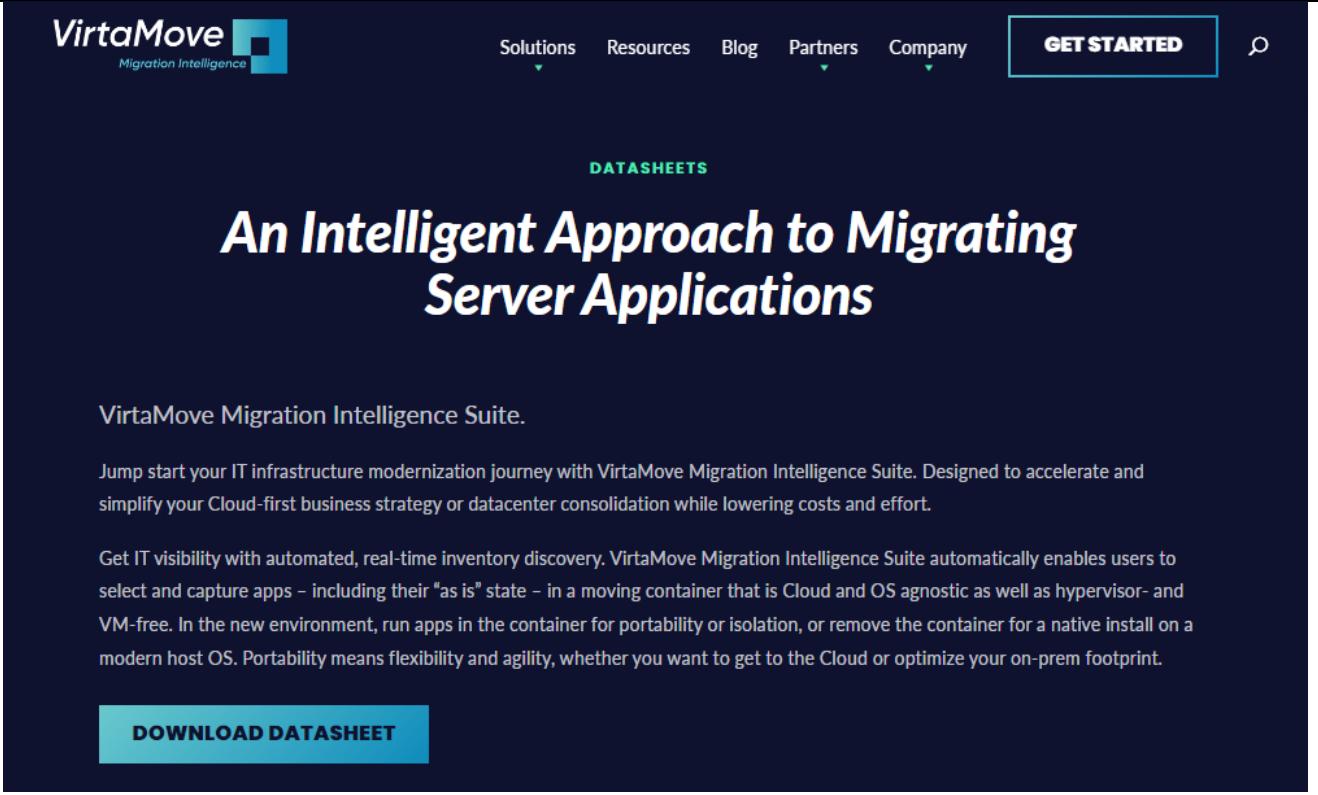
| Claim | US 10,606,634 Claim Term | Analysis |
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| | | <p>About Monitoring Applications</p> <p> Owned by Thomas Farley (Deactivated) ... Mar 29, 2022 • 1 min read</p> <p>Monitoring discovered sources and the applications they are running lets you collect data about how and when these applications are used, in real time. It also discovers application components and dependencies that you might not be aware of, and how application components might be distributed across a network. Monitoring reduces the amount of time required to exercise the application on the destination, which therefore minimizes the duration of the maintenance window.</p> <p>After monitoring selected applications for a few days, you can decide how best to move them to selected destinations, or whether to even move them at all if they don't appear to be a priority for migration based on usage data. For example, applications with a monitoring status of No Usage may not be usefully moved.</p> <p>(https://virtamove.atlassian.net/wiki/spaces/VDOC/pages/314802606/About+Monitoring+Applications)</p> |

| Claim | US 10,606,634 Claim Term | Analysis |
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| | | <p>Managing Source Products</p> <p> Owned by Thomas Farley (Deactivated) *** Last updated: Mar 28, 2022 • 2 min read</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Select a container, and then click the Tether tab. 2. Optional. Click the Use Tether check box to enable Tether. 3. To test the connection to the source machine, click the Test Connection button. If credentials fail or pre-requisites have not been met for tethering, an error message is displayed. You can view the Audit Report in the installation directory to determine what the problem is. 4. Run an Audit of the source and destination machine by clicking the Run Audit button. If credentials fail or pre-requisites have not been met for tethering, an error message is displayed at the bottom of the Administrative Console window. To scroll through messages, click the Back or Forward button on the left or right of the message bar. You can view the Audit Report by going to the Appliance Logs tab to determine what the problem is. 5. Click the Find Applications button. VirtaMove retrieves all remote applications, services, and user/group account information and displays this information in the Source Products tab. 6. In the Source Products tab, review the list of source applications. 7. Select the product or products you want to migrate or de-select a product or products as appropriate. To select an IIS application, select Web Server (IIS). Before you attempt to migrate an IIS application, complete pre-requisites for IIS application migration. For information about pre-requisites and how to migrate an IIS application, see the Application Migration Guide. When you click away from the list in the Source Products tab, VirtaMove Tether automatically selects all user/group accounts, services, and executables associated with the installed application and displays these in the Source Services and Source Accounts tabs.  <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 8. Click the Pre-Populate button to migrate source products, services, users, and groups. If you have not yet activated your VirtaMove license key, you will now be prompted to do so. See Activating Your VirtaMove License for information. Note that the Pre-Populate portion process may take some time. A window displays the status of the Pre-Populate process. You can cancel the process by closing the window at the top right of the window. Click the Close button to close the window when the process is complete. 9. To start the selected application, click Dock button and then click the Launch Application button once the container is successfully docked. 10. Click Save. <p>(https://virtamove.atlassian.net/wiki/spaces/VDOC/pages/311427775/Managing+Source+Products)</p> <p>“We can go through the list of applications and select the ones we want to bring over.”</p> |

| Claim | US 10,606,634 Claim Term | Analysis |
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| | | <p data-bbox="639 204 1938 894">  </p> <p data-bbox="639 926 1339 964"> (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FvS88KEERwA) </p> <p data-bbox="639 997 2042 1334"> <i>“Your server may have external server dependencies that need to be taken into consideration. These are indicated by port connections and data flow of this dotted line. The dotted line tells us the servers are connected in some way. In this instance, it tells us they have a relationship and we should dig down to find out if these are the same applications or perhaps a back-end database service. This is valuable information in terms of deciding when migrating one of these application layers, there may be a knock-on effect on additional servers and infrastructure layers. It lets you plan how to address multi-tier applications. You may need to move one, two or all three of the apps and servers at same time ... The dotted line might simply indicate desktop users or [there] may be other computers or servers that have database components associated with this application in some fashion.”</i> </p> |

| Claim | US 10,606,634 Claim Term | Analysis |
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| | |  <p>The image shows a YouTube video player interface. The main content is a slide with a teal background and white text that reads "Interdependencies". In the top right corner of the slide, there is a logo consisting of a stylized 'V' inside a teal square. Below the slide, a dark grey progress bar indicates the video is at 6:05 of 13:14. The YouTube control bar at the bottom includes icons for play, volume, and other video settings.</p> <p>(https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nOlMUwHMvY0&t=274s)</p> |

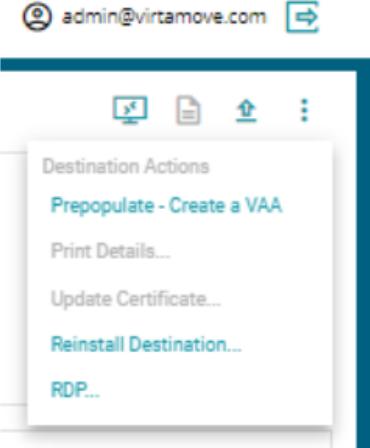
| Claim | US 10,606,634 Claim Term | Analysis |
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| | | <p>Migrating Folders, Shared Folders, and Registries</p> <p> Owned by Thomas Farley (Deactivated) *** Mar 04, 2022 • 3 min read</p> <p>Using the Tree View feature, you can select folders and registries that you want to add to the tethering process and copy them over to the destination machine during the migration progress. You can also select which shared folders you want to set up on the destination machine.</p> <p>For information about shared folders, see About Shared Folders.</p> <p>(https://virtamove.atlassian.net/wiki/spaces/VDOC/pages/311394835/Migrating+Folders+Shared+Folders+and+Registries)</p> <p>10. Select the directories, shared folders, and registry keys you want to tether and then click Save on each respective tab. Note that these files are added to the container and cannot be unselected or removed from the container after you click Save.</p> <p>If you click the Scan Files or Scan Registry button again, the feature will search the source machine and migrated registry hives again. Any detected changes will be applied to the tree views.</p> <p>If you want to add more nodes to the migration process, you can select and save nodes that are displayed in black font. Node trees persist, so if you switch containers or close the Administrative Console and return to the Tree View tabs later, the data will still be available.</p> <p>11. Click the Tether tab and then click Pre-Populate. The saved directories, shared folders, and registry keys, as well any selected products, services, users, etc..., are migrated to the destination machine.</p> <p>(https://virtamove.atlassian.net/wiki/spaces/VDOC/pages/311394835/Migrating+Folders+Shared+Folders+and+Registries)</p> <p>Additional evidence showing VirtaMove's infringement is found in at least the following documents:</p> |

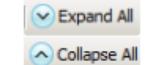
| Claim | US 10,606,634 Claim Term | Analysis |
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| | |  <p>VirtaMove Migration Intelligence</p> <p>DATASHEETS</p> <h2>An Intelligent Approach to Migrating Server Applications</h2> <p>VirtaMove Migration Intelligence Suite.</p> <p>Jump start your IT infrastructure modernization journey with VirtaMove Migration Intelligence Suite. Designed to accelerate and simplify your Cloud-first business strategy or datacenter consolidation while lowering costs and effort.</p> <p>Get IT visibility with automated, real-time inventory discovery. VirtaMove Migration Intelligence Suite automatically enables users to select and capture apps – including their “as is” state – in a moving container that is Cloud and OS agnostic as well as hypervisor- and VM-free. In the new environment, run apps in the container for portability or isolation, or remove the container for a native install on a modern host OS. Portability means flexibility and agility, whether you want to get to the Cloud or optimize your on-prem footprint.</p> <p>DOWNLOAD DATASHEET</p> <p>(https://virtamove.com/resources/an-intelligent-approach-to-migrating-server-applications/)</p> |

| Claim | US 10,606,634 Claim Term | Analysis |
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| | | <p>3. CONTAINERIZE AND ISOLATE APPLICATIONS</p> <p><i>The problem:</i> In regulated businesses, customers need to modernize certified applications that are running on legacy operating systems so that they can enable these apps on a supported OS. In many industries, like Insurance, Healthcare, Pharmaceuticals, and Banking, customers must verify compliance of business applications to rigorous, auditable standards (HIPAA and HITECH, for example, are compliance standards in regulated Healthcare-related businesses). Once an application is certified, making changes requires a time consuming and expensive re-certification process.</p> <p><i>The VirtaMove solution:</i> Avoid the pain of re-certification by using VirtaMove to containerize legacy applications and run them in isolation on modern OS and server environments.</p> <p>Containerization allows customers to run several close variations of applications, each dependent on unique but similar software stacks on the same server. The isolation provided by VirtaMove containers avoids conflicts between different stacks (for example, database and driver variations) and eliminates the need to manage multiple servers and license multiple OS platforms for each application. In addition, security and performance are improved by virtue of running on a modern server platform.</p> <p>(https://virtamove.com/blog/q-and-a/)</p> |

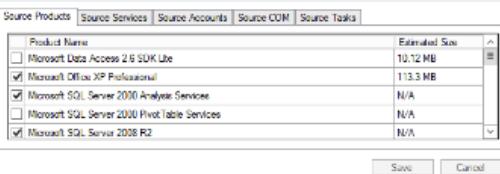
| Claim | US 10,606,634 Claim Term | Analysis |
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| | | <p><i>Protect your applications by modernizing</i></p> <p>All the monitoring in the world doesn't eliminate the work involved in upgrading application stacks to new operating systems and software versions to improve security and reduce exposure to cyber warfare.</p> <p>Several options are available when it comes to upgrading:</p> <p>1. REDEVELOP AN APP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ You can incur the cost of redeveloping an application on a new OS. However, custom remediation costs can be substantial (more than six figures) and take months of effort and disruption. <p>2. CHOOSE AN ISV UPGRADE PATH</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ If an ISV is involved, you might choose their upgrade path, along with the licensing and migration costs and delays for that single component of the software stack. <p>3. UPGRADE A SOFTWARE STACK BY HAND</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ You might choose to upgrade a software stack by hand. This involves knowing what you still need, installing new versions of all the software components on the new server infrastructure, developing a data and application migration plan for each component, and developing a test plan to verify the migration. You will then need to remediate and rework any failed components. These steps can take weeks of planning, execution, and verification. <p>4. USE AN AUTOMATED MIGRATION TOOL</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ This option involves using an automated migration tool to isolate all the application stack dependencies from the underlying OS. You then move the application to the new server and OS infrastructure (upgrading database components on the fly if required). Intelligent automation then places the software stack in the right place on the new OS. <p>Automated migration can take just a few hours and not uncommonly saves many weeks of labour.</p> <p>(https://virtamove.com/blog/cyber-warfare-again/)</p> |

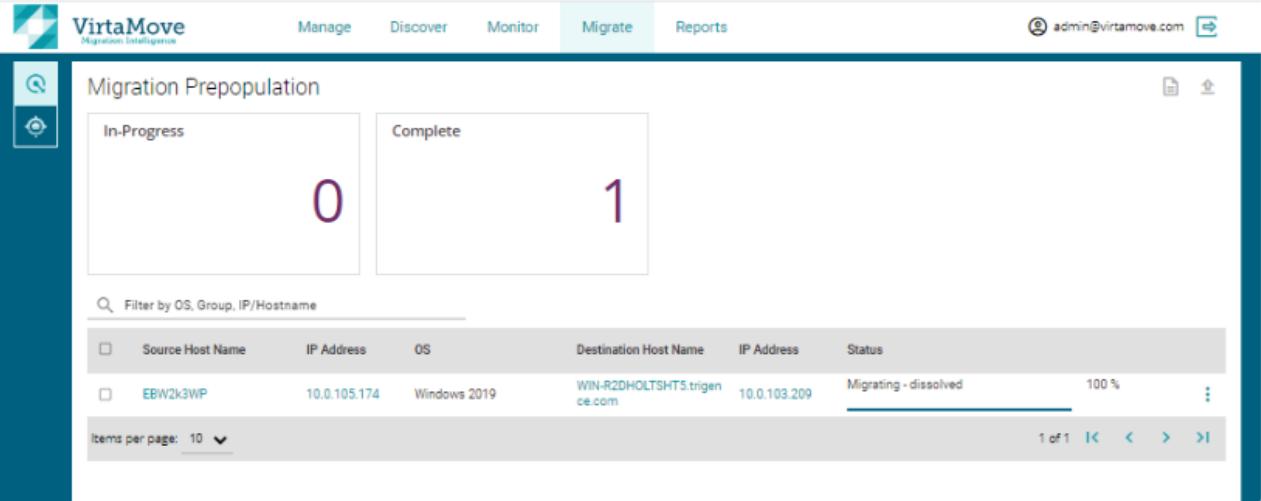
| Claim | US 10,606,634 Claim Term | Analysis |
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| | | <p><i>The VirtaMove solution:</i> Avoid the pain of re-certification by using VirtaMove to containerize legacy applications and run them in isolation on modern OS and server environments.</p> <p>Containerization allows customers to run several close variations of applications, each dependent on unique but similar software stacks on the same server. The isolation provided by VirtaMove containers avoids conflicts between different stacks (for example, database and driver variations) and eliminates the need to manage multiple servers and license multiple OS platforms for each application. In addition, security and performance are improved by virtue of running on a modern server platform.</p> <p>(https://virtamove.com/blog/q-and-a/)</p> |
| 12 | The system according to claim 1, wherein two or more applications are installed into separate isolated environments and the one or more applications run concurrently in the separate isolated environments. | <p>The Accused Products comprise a system as claimed in claim 1. <i>See</i> claim 1. The Accused Products comprise a system, “wherein two or more applications are installed into separate isolated environments and the one or more applications run concurrently in the separate isolated environments.”</p> <p>For example, through the Accused Products, multiple containers, each housing specific applications, may be created as part of migration. These containers are able to run concurrently on the destination machine/server.</p> <p>Running Multiple Containers</p> <p>The <code>virtarun</code> command uses shared memory, which allows VirtaMove to reduce the amount of memory needed when running multiple containers. For example, if you run 10 containers, this does not mean that 10 times the amount of memory is being used.</p> <p>(https://virtamove.atlassian.net/wiki/spaces/VDOC/pages/313688121/Running+Containers)</p> |

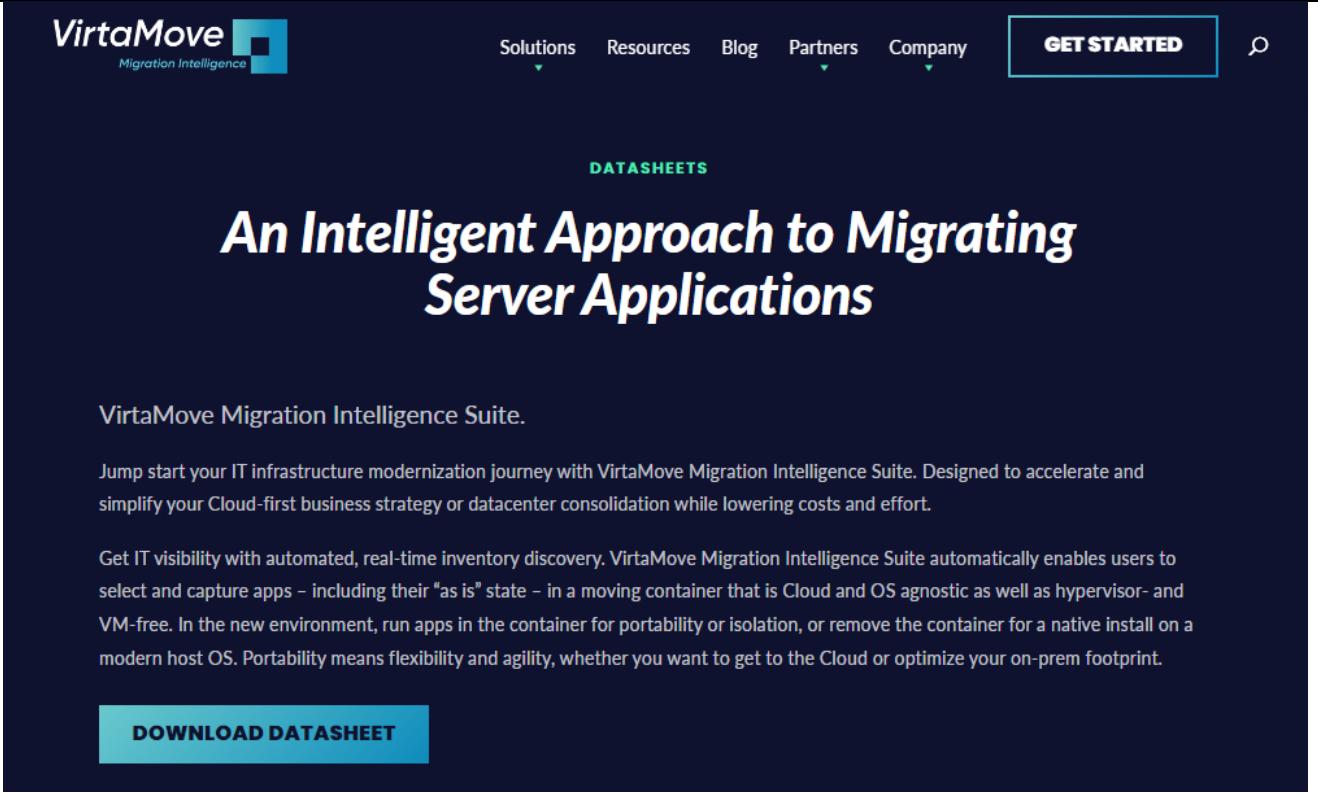
| Claim | US 10,606,634 Claim Term | Analysis |
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| | | <p>Step 2: Prepopulate a Container</p> <p>Owned by Thomas Farley (Deactivated) ... Mar 29, 2022 • 1 min read</p> <p>Once the pre-migration Audit is complete, you can create a migration container and populate it with the application and its dependencies. V-Maestro will copy all dependencies into the container, such as user and group accounts and COM objects. Once this step is complete, V-Maestro will dock the container, which registers the container onto the operating system of the destination.</p> <p>To Create and Prepopulate a Container</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In the Destination Details window, click the Actions icon at the top and select Prepopulate - Create a VAA.  <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Click Continue to confirm. You can check Current Operation in the Migrations in-Progress card to see the status of the prepopulation process. <p>(https://virtamove.atlassian.net/wiki/spaces/VDOC/pages/314802710/Step+2+Prepopulate+a+Container)</p> |

| Claim | US 10,606,634 Claim Term | Analysis |
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| | | <p>Viewing Containers</p> <p> Owned by Thomas Farley (Deactivated) *** Last updated: Sept 02, 2022 • 3 min read</p> <p>You can view a list of containers and creation information for a container. View the list of containers displayed in the left side of the Administrative Console window.</p>  <p>You can use the following commands to manage the list:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refresh the list  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand or collapse the container locations in the list.  <p>You can view information about the environment in which a container was created, such as the operating system and the VirtaMove software version. You can also view information about docked hosts.</p> <p>You can add or remove container locations in the view list, and change the default folder for containers.</p> <p>Note: Containers are not deleted from the source machine when you remove a container location from the list. For information about deleting containers, see Deleting Containers.</p> <p>(https://virtamove.atlassian.net/wiki/spaces/VDOC/pages/311231096/Viewing+Containers)</p> <p>The Accused Products discover and monitor multiple sources and applications. Each application and their components and dependencies may be pre-populated into their own distinct containers.</p> |

| Claim | US 10,606,634 Claim Term | Analysis |
|-------|-----------------------------|---|
| | | <p>About Monitoring Applications</p> <p> Owned by Thomas Farley (Deactivated) ... Mar 29, 2022 • 1 min read</p> <p>Monitoring discovered sources and the applications they are running lets you collect data about how and when these applications are used, in real time. It also discovers application components and dependencies that you might not be aware of, and how application components might be distributed across a network. Monitoring reduces the amount of time required to exercise the application on the destination, which therefore minimizes the duration of the maintenance window.</p> <p>After monitoring selected applications for a few days, you can decide how best to move them to selected destinations, or whether to even move them at all if they don't appear to be a priority for migration based on usage data. For example, applications with a monitoring status of No Usage may not be usefully moved.</p> <p>(https://virtamove.atlassian.net/wiki/spaces/VDOC/pages/314802606/About+Monitoring+Applications)</p> |

| Claim | US 10,606,634 Claim Term | Analysis |
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| | | <p>Managing Source Products</p> <p> Owned by Thomas Farley (Deactivated) *** Last updated: Mar 28, 2022 • 2 min read</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Select a container, and then click the Tether tab. 2. Optional. Click the Use Tether check box to enable Tether. 3. To test the connection to the source machine, click the Test Connection button. If credentials fail or pre-requisites have not been met for tethering, an error message is displayed. You can view the Audit Report in the installation directory to determine what the problem is. 4. Run an Audit of the source and destination machine by clicking the Run Audit button. If credentials fail or pre-requisites have not been met for tethering, an error message is displayed at the bottom of the Administrative Console window. To scroll through messages, click the Back or Forward button on the left or right of the message bar. You can view the Audit Report by going to the Appliance Logs tab to determine what the problem is. 5. Click the Find Applications button. VirtaMove retrieves all remote applications, services, and user/group account information and displays this information in the Source Products tab. 6. In the Source Products tab, review the list of source applications. 7. Select the product or products you want to migrate or de-select a product or products as appropriate. To select an IIS application, select Web Server (IIS). Before you attempt to migrate an IIS application, complete pre-requisites for IIS application migration. For information about pre-requisites and how to migrate an IIS application, see the Application Migration Guide. When you click away from the list in the Source Products tab, VirtaMove Tether automatically selects all user/group accounts, services, and executables associated with the installed application and displays these in the Source Services and Source Accounts tabs.  <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 8. Click the Pre-Populate button to migrate source products, services, users, and groups. If you have not yet activated your VirtaMove license key, you will now be prompted to do so. See Activating Your VirtaMove License for information. Note that the Pre-Populate portion process may take some time. A window displays the status of the Pre-Populate process. You can cancel the process by closing the window at the top right of the window. Click the Close button to close the window when the process is complete. 9. To start the selected application, click Dock button and then click the Launch Application button once the container is successfully docked. 10. Click Save. <p>(https://virtamove.atlassian.net/wiki/spaces/VDOC/pages/311427775/Managing+Source+Products)</p> |

| Claim | US 10,606,634 Claim Term | Analysis |
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| | | <p>Viewing Overall Migration Information</p> <p> Owned by Thomas Farley (Deactivated) *** Mar 29, 2022 • 1 min read</p> <p>If you are performing concurrent migrations from several sources, you can view overall migration information. This is a good way to get a quick snapshot view of migrations, without the details about the latest operations in the Destination Details window.</p>  <p>To View Overall Migration Information</p> <p>Click Migrate. The Migration Prepopulation window is displayed.</p> <p>(https://virtamove.atlassian.net/wiki/spaces/VDOC/pages/314671722/Viewing+Overall+Migration+Information)</p> <p>Additional evidence showing VirtaMove's infringement is found in at least the following documents:</p> |

| Claim | US 10,606,634 Claim Term | Analysis |
|-------|-----------------------------|--|
| | |  <p>VirtaMove Migration Intelligence</p> <p>DATASHEETS</p> <h2>An Intelligent Approach to Migrating Server Applications</h2> <p>VirtaMove Migration Intelligence Suite.</p> <p>Jump start your IT infrastructure modernization journey with VirtaMove Migration Intelligence Suite. Designed to accelerate and simplify your Cloud-first business strategy or datacenter consolidation while lowering costs and effort.</p> <p>Get IT visibility with automated, real-time inventory discovery. VirtaMove Migration Intelligence Suite automatically enables users to select and capture apps – including their “as is” state – in a moving container that is Cloud and OS agnostic as well as hypervisor- and VM-free. In the new environment, run apps in the container for portability or isolation, or remove the container for a native install on a modern host OS. Portability means flexibility and agility, whether you want to get to the Cloud or optimize your on-prem footprint.</p> <p>DOWNLOAD DATASHEET</p> <p>(https://virtamove.com/resources/an-intelligent-approach-to-migrating-server-applications/)</p> |

| Claim | US 10,606,634 Claim Term | Analysis |
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| | | <p>3. CONTAINERIZE AND ISOLATE APPLICATIONS</p> <p><i>The problem:</i> In regulated businesses, customers need to modernize certified applications that are running on legacy operating systems so that they can enable these apps on a supported OS. In many industries, like Insurance, Healthcare, Pharmaceuticals, and Banking, customers must verify compliance of business applications to rigorous, auditable standards (HIPAA and HITECH, for example, are compliance standards in regulated Healthcare-related businesses). Once an application is certified, making changes requires a time consuming and expensive re-certification process.</p> <p><i>The VirtaMove solution:</i> Avoid the pain of re-certification by using VirtaMove to containerize legacy applications and run them in isolation on modern OS and server environments.</p> <p>Containerization allows customers to run several close variations of applications, each dependent on unique but similar software stacks on the same server. The isolation provided by VirtaMove containers avoids conflicts between different stacks (for example, database and driver variations) and eliminates the need to manage multiple servers and license multiple OS platforms for each application. In addition, security and performance are improved by virtue of running on a modern server platform.</p> <p>(https://virtamove.com/blog/q-and-a/)</p> |

| Claim | US 10,606,634 Claim Term | Analysis |
|-------|-----------------------------|--|
| | | <p><i>Protect your applications by modernizing</i></p> <p>All the monitoring in the world doesn't eliminate the work involved in upgrading application stacks to new operating systems and software versions to improve security and reduce exposure to cyber warfare.</p> <p>Several options are available when it comes to upgrading:</p> <p>1. REDEVELOP AN APP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ You can incur the cost of redeveloping an application on a new OS. However, custom remediation costs can be substantial (more than six figures) and take months of effort and disruption. <p>2. CHOOSE AN ISV UPGRADE PATH</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ If an ISV is involved, you might choose their upgrade path, along with the licensing and migration costs and delays for that single component of the software stack. <p>3. UPGRADE A SOFTWARE STACK BY HAND</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ You might choose to upgrade a software stack by hand. This involves knowing what you still need, installing new versions of all the software components on the new server infrastructure, developing a data and application migration plan for each component, and developing a test plan to verify the migration. You will then need to remediate and rework any failed components. These steps can take weeks of planning, execution, and verification. <p>4. USE AN AUTOMATED MIGRATION TOOL</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ This option involves using an automated migration tool to isolate all the application stack dependencies from the underlying OS. You then move the application to the new server and OS infrastructure (upgrading database components on the fly if required). Intelligent automation then places the software stack in the right place on the new OS. <p>Automated migration can take just a few hours and not uncommonly saves many weeks of labour.</p> <p>(https://virtamove.com/blog/cyber-warfare-again/)</p> |

| Claim | US 10,606,634 Claim Term | Analysis |
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| | | <p><i>The VirtaMove solution:</i> Avoid the pain of re-certification by using VirtaMove to containerize legacy applications and run them in isolation on modern OS and server environments.</p> <p>Containerization allows customers to run several close variations of applications, each dependent on unique but similar software stacks on the same server. The isolation provided by VirtaMove containers avoids conflicts between different stacks (for example, database and driver variations) and eliminates the need to manage multiple servers and license multiple OS platforms for each application. In addition, security and performance are improved by virtue of running on a modern server platform.</p> <p>(https://virtamove.com/blog/q-and-a/)</p> <p>Running Multiple Containers</p> <p>The <code>virtarun</code> command uses shared memory, which allows VirtaMove to reduce the amount of memory needed when running multiple containers. For example, if you run 10 containers, this does not mean that 10 times the amount of memory is being used.</p> <p>(https://virtamove.atlassian.net/wiki/spaces/VDOC/pages/313688121/Running+Containers)</p> |
| 13 | The system according to claim 1, wherein a first application of the one or more applications is installed twice into separate isolated environments, and the separate isolated environments run concurrently and independently. | <p>The Accused Products comprise a system as claimed in claim 1. <i>See</i> claim 1. The Accused Products comprise a system, “wherein a first application of one or more applications is installed twice into separate isolated environments, and the separate isolated environments run concurrently and independently.”</p> <p>For example, “backup copies of the containerized applications can be stored for recovery or distribution purposes.” Thus, once an application is containerized, that same application may be recovered and added into another separate container. The resulting containers can then run concurrently and independently.</p> |

| Claim | US 10,606,634 Claim Term | Analysis |
|-------|-----------------------------|--|
| | | <p><i>Protect your applications by modernizing</i></p> <p>All the monitoring in the world doesn't eliminate the work involved in upgrading application stacks to new operating systems and software versions to improve security and reduce exposure to cyber warfare.</p> <p>Several options are available when it comes to upgrading:</p> <p>1. REDEVELOP AN APP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ You can incur the cost of redeveloping an application on a new OS. However, custom remediation costs can be substantial (more than six figures) and take months of effort and disruption. <p>2. CHOOSE AN ISV UPGRADE PATH</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ If an ISV is involved, you might choose their upgrade path, along with the licensing and migration costs and delays for that single component of the software stack. <p>3. UPGRADE A SOFTWARE STACK BY HAND</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ You might choose to upgrade a software stack by hand. This involves knowing what you still need, installing new versions of all the software components on the new server infrastructure, developing a data and application migration plan for each component, and developing a test plan to verify the migration. You will then need to remediate and rework any failed components. These steps can take weeks of planning, execution, and verification. <p>4. USE AN AUTOMATED MIGRATION TOOL</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ This option involves using an automated migration tool to isolate all the application stack dependencies from the underlying OS. You then move the application to the new server and OS infrastructure (upgrading database components on the fly if required). Intelligent automation then places the software stack in the right place on the new OS. <p>Automated migration can take just a few hours and not uncommonly saves many weeks of labour.</p> <p>(https://virtamove.com/blog/cyber-warfare-again/)</p> |

| Claim | US 10,606,634 Claim Term | Analysis |
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| | | <p><i>The VirtaMove solution:</i> Avoid the pain of re-certification by using VirtaMove to containerize legacy applications and run them in isolation on modern OS and server environments.</p> <p>Containerization allows customers to run several close variations of applications, each dependent on unique but similar software stacks on the same server. The isolation provided by VirtaMove containers avoids conflicts between different stacks (for example, database and driver variations) and eliminates the need to manage multiple servers and license multiple OS platforms for each application. In addition, security and performance are improved by virtue of running on a modern server platform.</p> <p>(https://virtamove.com/blog/q-and-a/)</p> <p>Additional evidence showing VirtaMove's infringement is found in at least the following documents:</p> <p>To Delete and Recreate a Container</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Undock the container using the <code>virtaundock</code> command. 2. Do one of the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Create a backup copy of the container template. Delete the container and then make the necessary changes to the template and use the <code>virtacreate /T</code> command to recreate the container. b. <u>Delete</u> the container and start over. 3. Dock, start the container's services (if required), and run the container to confirm the changes have been made. <p>You can repeat any of these actions as often as required until a container satisfies your requirements.</p> <p>(https://virtamove.atlassian.net/wiki/spaces/VDOC/pages/314114051/Testing+Containers)</p> |

| Claim | US 10,606,634 Claim Term | Analysis | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| | | <p>virtacreate </p> <p> Owned by Thomas Farley (Deactivated) *** Last updated: Mar 28, 2022 • 1 min read</p> <p>This command creates or updates a container. Administrator privileges are required.</p> <p>You cannot create a container if shortnames are disabled (if <code>NtfsDisable8dot3NameCreation</code> is set to 1 in the registry key <code>HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SYSTEM\currentControlSet\Control\File System</code>).</p> <h3>Syntax</h3> <pre>1 VIRTACREATE Appliance /E 1 VIRTACREATE Appliance /C <path_to_appliance_to_clone> 1 VIRTACREATE Appliance /N <path_to_template> 1 VIRTACREATE Appliance /T <path_to_template> [<server server username password>]</pre> <h3>Options</h3> <table border="1" data-bbox="650 948 1924 1307"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="650 948 819 997">Option</th><th data-bbox="819 948 1924 997">Description</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="650 997 819 1046">Appliance</td><td data-bbox="819 997 1924 1046">Full path of the container to create or update. The path cannot contain spaces.</td></tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="650 1046 819 1095">/E</td><td data-bbox="819 1046 1924 1095">Create a container with no file set (contains only VirtaMove proprietary files and properties).</td></tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="650 1095 819 1144">/C</td><td data-bbox="819 1095 1924 1144">Clone a container.</td></tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="650 1144 819 1192">/N</td><td data-bbox="819 1144 1924 1192">Create a container from a container template.</td></tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="650 1192 819 1290">/T</td><td data-bbox="819 1192 1924 1290">Create a container from a container template using tether. Credentials can be provided. If VirtaMove Source Agent is installed on the source machine, you do not need to provide credentials for the source machine.</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>(https://virtamove.atlassian.net/wiki/spaces/VDOC/pages/314212506/virtacreate)</p> | Option | Description | Appliance | Full path of the container to create or update. The path cannot contain spaces. | /E | Create a container with no file set (contains only VirtaMove proprietary files and properties). | /C | Clone a container. | /N | Create a container from a container template. | /T | Create a container from a container template using tether. Credentials can be provided. If VirtaMove Source Agent is installed on the source machine, you do not need to provide credentials for the source machine. |
| Option | Description | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Appliance | Full path of the container to create or update. The path cannot contain spaces. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| /E | Create a container with no file set (contains only VirtaMove proprietary files and properties). | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| /C | Clone a container. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| /N | Create a container from a container template. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| /T | Create a container from a container template using tether. Credentials can be provided. If VirtaMove Source Agent is installed on the source machine, you do not need to provide credentials for the source machine. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Claim | US 10,606,634 Claim Term | Analysis |
|-------|---|--|
| 14pre | A method, comprising: | To the extent that the preamble is limiting, the Accused Products comprise “[a] method” for updating isolated environments (containers) as applications request new resources. <i>See</i> limitation 1pre. |
| 14a | creating one or more isolated environments during installation of one or more applications; | <p>See limitation 1b.</p> <p>For example, “[i]n the new environment, run apps in the container for portability or isolation,” implying that the isolation is created during installation of the applications.</p>  <p>(https://virtamove.com/resources/an-intelligent-approach-to-migrating-server-applications/)</p> |

| Claim | US 10,606,634 Claim Term | Analysis |
|-------|-----------------------------|---|
| | | Indeed, installation of applications requires “[c]reat[ing] a virtual container” and “[p]re-populat[ing] the virtual container with applications,” where such containers are isolated environments, as already indicated. |

| Claim | US 10,606,634 Claim Term | Analysis |
|-------|-----------------------------|---|
| | | <h2 data-bbox="671 235 1438 290">The Application Migration Process</h2> <div data-bbox="677 344 734 401" style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 50%; padding: 2px 5px; text-align: center;">TF</div> <p data-bbox="756 344 1178 401">Owned by Thomas Farley (Deactivated) • Last updated: Mar 25, 2022 • 2 min read</p> <p data-bbox="671 458 1368 494">Migrating an application involves the following steps:</p> <ol data-bbox="692 527 1818 1307" style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Meet requirements for your environment as well as source and destination machines. See https://virtamove.atlassian.net/wiki/spaces/VDOC/pages/310706978 Can't find link. 2. Double-click the Administrative Console shortcut icon on your desktop to start Administrative Console. 3. <u>Create a virtual container and connect it to the source machine.</u> 4. <u>Pre-populate the virtual container with applications, services, accounts, components, and files selected from the source machine.</u> 5. Run your virtualized application on the destination machine and exercise the application. See Running and Exercising Your Application. 6. Run VirtaMove Dissolve if you want to <u>remove the migration container from the application and transfer the application to the underlying operating system on the destination machine so that the application will behave as if natively installed.</u> Note that this process cannot be reversed. See Dissolving a Virtual Container. You may wish to keep the application running in the migration container, as required. |

| Claim | US 10,606,634 Claim Term | Analysis |
|-------|-----------------------------|--|
| | | <p>(https://virtamove.atlassian.net/wiki/spaces/VDOC/pages/310739347/The+Application+Migration+Process)</p> <p>Additional evidence showing VirtaMove's infringement is found in at least the following documents:</p> |

| Claim | US 10,606,634 Claim Term | Analysis |
|-------|-----------------------------|--|
| | | <p data-bbox="853 235 1740 355">VirtaMove: It's Not Just Application Modernization</p> <p data-bbox="1163 388 1423 408">by NIGEL STOKES August 09, 2017</p> <p data-bbox="692 479 1871 610">For some time now we've been blogging about the advantages of automated Application Modernization using our unique container-based technology for Microsoft Server environments. However, customers have discovered many advantages of VirtaMove containers that extend beyond application modernization. For years, customers have been taking advantage of VirtaMove containers to solve a range of business challenges.</p> <p data-bbox="692 638 1001 657">1. ISOLATE APPLICATIONS</p> <p data-bbox="692 672 1902 915">In many industries, like Insurance, Healthcare or Pharmaceuticals and even in Banking, customers must verify compliance of business applications to rigorous, auditable standards (for example HIPAA is a compliance standard in regulated Healthcare-related businesses). Once an application is certified, making changes requires a time consuming and expensive recertification process. To avoid recertification, customers containerize legacy applications and run them in isolation on newer OS and server environments. Containerization allows customers to run several close variations of applications, each dependent on unique but similar software stacks on the same server. The isolation provided by containerization avoids conflicts between different stacks (for example, database and driver variations) and eliminates the need to manage multiple servers and license multiple OS platforms for each application.</p> <p data-bbox="692 943 1402 962">2. CREATE EXACT APPLICATION IMAGES FOR DEVELOPMENT</p> <p data-bbox="692 979 1896 1152">Software development is a demanding business. Under pressure to meet deadlines, software developers may well forget about the detailed installation scripts and configuration data required to create identical cloud or test copies of an application. However, if applications are containerized, it's easy to create exact images on newer OSs such as Windows Server 2008 R2 or WS2012 or WS2016. This eliminates the need to worry about recreating an installation process or scripts. Additionally, applications that are containerized with VirtaMove on WS2008 can run seamlessly on WS2012 or WS2016.</p> <p data-bbox="692 1184 1902 1279">Containerization accelerates the development and testing of new software by making it easy to create identical copies of the software on both datacentre and cloud servers. It lets the developer focus on building software that solves business problems rather than worrying about the details of configuration.</p> <p data-bbox="635 1315 1374 1351">(https://virtamove.com/blog/not-just-app-modernization/)</p> |

| Claim | US 10,606,634 Claim Term | Analysis |
|-------|--|--|
| | | <p>There are advantages to a stateful re-install on new servers with a modern operating system. Benefits include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ A re-install closes known security exposures on old W2K, WS2003, and WS2008 servers. ❑ Your apps will run on a secure, supported OS. ❑ New servers run faster and improve app performance. ❑ You can reconfigure where apps run. Apps can be split and installed on separate servers or consolidated on a single server. ❑ Once it's moved, you can easily do an in-place upgrade of the app to a new version without breaking configuration data. ❑ Legacy apps can be remediated using the tools and techniques available on a modern platform. <p>Squeeze more life out of your apps</p> <p>Moving apps that you rely on to new servers extends their useful life and eliminates the effort to redevelop or learn new systems. An automated, stateful re-install doesn't impact your existing applications and ensures good performance on new servers. It saves time and money. In one month, automation provides a ten times improvement in the number of applications that can be re-installed and cut-over into production on new servers. If you have the source code, you can plan future functional or security improvements using a conventional change management process.</p> <p>An automated, stateful re-install is the best first step. It starts your app migration journey safely and provides tangible improvements and benefits. Your apps will be in a better place, and your business along with them. VirtaMove can help you along your upgrade path. If you'd like to understand more about how we give business-critical production applications a second life by moving them to a better place, don't hesitate to give us a call. We're pleased to share what we know.</p> <p>(https://virtamove.com/blog/app-migration-journey/)</p> |
| 14b | maintaining a mapping between a resource as requested by the one or more applications and the corresponding resource inside said isolated environments, wherein said mapping is created or | <p><i>See limitation 1c; limitation 1e.</i></p> |

| Claim | US 10,606,634 Claim Term | Analysis |
|-------|--|---|
| | updated during one or more of installing an application in an isolated environment, running said application in said isolated environment, or accessing a resource corresponding to said resource mapping; and | |
| 14c | uninstalling an application of the one or more applications, wherein said uninstalling comprises one or more of removing at least one of said mappings, uninstalling said application, and removing isolated environment information from storage. | <i>See</i> limitation 1f. |
| 15 | The method of claim 14 comprising intercepting access to system resources and interfaces at one or more interception layers. | The Accused Products comprise a method as claimed in claim 14. <i>See</i> claim 14. The Accused Products meet the remaining limitations in this claim. <i>See</i> claim 3. |
| 16 | The method of claim 14 comprising updating the one or more isolated environments as the one or more applications use additional resources. | The Accused Products comprise a method as claimed in claim 15. <i>See</i> claim 15. The Accused Products meet the remaining limitations in this claim. <i>See</i> claim 5. |
| 17 | The method of claim 14 comprising isolating the one | The Accused Products comprise a method as claimed in claim 14. <i>See</i> claim 14. |

| Claim | US 10,606,634 Claim Term | Analysis |
|-------|--|--|
| | or more applications from other applications and a host operating system while running within the one or more isolated environments. | The Accused Products meet the remaining limitations in this claim. <i>See</i> claim 2. |
| | | |
| 18pre | A non-transitory computer readable storage medium comprising instructions for: | The Accused Products comprise a “non-transitory computer readable medium” for updating isolated environments (containers) as applications request new resources. <i>See</i> limitation 1pre. |
| 18a | creating one or more isolated environments during installation of one or more applications; | <p><i>See</i> limitation 1b.</p> <p>For example, “[i]n the new environment, run apps in the container for portability or isolation,” implying that the isolation is created during installation of the applications.</p> |

| Claim | US 10,606,634 Claim Term | Analysis |
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| | |  <p data-bbox="713 612 1157 639">VirtaMove Migration Intelligence Suite.</p> <p data-bbox="713 669 1790 726">Jump start your IT infrastructure modernization journey with VirtaMove Migration Intelligence Suite. Designed to accelerate and simplify your Cloud-first business strategy or datacenter consolidation while lowering costs and effort.</p> <p data-bbox="713 758 1839 889">Get IT visibility with automated, real-time inventory discovery. VirtaMove Migration Intelligence Suite automatically enables users to select and capture apps – including their “as is” state – in a moving container that is Cloud and OS agnostic as well as hypervisor- and VM-free. In the new environment, run apps in the container for portability or isolation, or remove the container for a native install on a modern host OS. Portability means flexibility and agility, whether you want to get to the Cloud or optimize your on-prem footprint.</p> <p data-bbox="745 943 1020 964">DOWNLOAD DATASHEET</p> <p data-bbox="639 1036 1812 1068">(https://virtamove.com/resources/an-intelligent-approach-to-migrating-server-applications/)</p> <p data-bbox="639 1106 2023 1179">Indeed, installation of applications requires “[c]reat[ing] a virtual container” and “[p]re-populat[ing] the virtual container with applications,” where such containers are isolated environments, as already indicated.</p> |

| Claim | US 10,606,634 Claim Term | Analysis |
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| | | <h2 data-bbox="671 235 1438 290">The Application Migration Process</h2> <div data-bbox="677 344 734 401" style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 50%; padding: 2px 5px; text-align: center;">TF</div> <p data-bbox="756 349 1178 376">Owned by Thomas Farley (Deactivated) ...</p> <p data-bbox="756 381 1163 409">Last updated: Mar 25, 2022 • 2 min read</p> <p data-bbox="671 458 1368 494">Migrating an application involves the following steps:</p> <ol data-bbox="692 527 1818 1307" style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Meet requirements for your environment as well as source and destination machines. See https://virtamove.atlassian.net/wiki/spaces/VDOC/pages/310706978 Can't find link. 2. Double-click the Administrative Console shortcut icon on your desktop to start Administrative Console. 3. <u>Create a virtual container and connect it to the source machine.</u> 4. <u>Pre-populate the virtual container with applications, services, accounts, components, and files selected from the source machine.</u> 5. Run your virtualized application on the destination machine and exercise the application. See Running and Exercising Your Application. 6. Run VirtaMove Dissolve if you want to <u>remove the migration container from the application and transfer the application to the underlying operating system on the destination machine so that the application will behave as if natively installed.</u> Note that this process cannot be reversed. See Dissolving a Virtual Container. You may wish to keep the application running in the migration container, as required. |

| Claim | US 10,606,634 Claim Term | Analysis |
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| | | <p>(https://virtamove.atlassian.net/wiki/spaces/VDOC/pages/310739347/The+Application+Migration+Process)</p> <p>Additional evidence showing VirtaMove's infringement is found in at least the following documents:</p> |

| Claim | US 10,606,634 Claim Term | Analysis |
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| | | <p data-bbox="853 235 1740 355">VirtaMove: It's Not Just Application Modernization</p> <p data-bbox="1163 388 1423 408">by NIGEL STOKES August 09, 2017</p> <p data-bbox="692 479 1871 613">For some time now we've been blogging about the advantages of automated Application Modernization using our unique container-based technology for Microsoft Server environments. However, customers have discovered many advantages of VirtaMove containers that extend beyond application modernization. For years, customers have been taking advantage of VirtaMove containers to solve a range of business challenges.</p> <p data-bbox="692 638 1001 657">1. ISOLATE APPLICATIONS</p> <p data-bbox="692 674 1902 915">In many industries, like Insurance, Healthcare or Pharmaceuticals and even in Banking, customers must verify compliance of business applications to rigorous, auditable standards (for example HIPAA is a compliance standard in regulated Healthcare-related businesses). Once an application is certified, making changes requires a time consuming and expensive recertification process. To avoid recertification, customers containerize legacy applications and run them in isolation on newer OS and server environments. Containerization allows customers to run several close variations of applications, each dependent on unique but similar software stacks on the same server. The isolation provided by containerization avoids conflicts between different stacks (for example, database and driver variations) and eliminates the need to manage multiple servers and license multiple OS platforms for each application.</p> <p data-bbox="692 940 1402 959">2. CREATE EXACT APPLICATION IMAGES FOR DEVELOPMENT</p> <p data-bbox="692 975 1896 1152">Software development is a demanding business. Under pressure to meet deadlines, software developers may well forget about the detailed installation scripts and configuration data required to create identical cloud or test copies of an application. However, if applications are containerized, it's easy to create exact images on newer OSs such as Windows Server 2008 R2 or WS2012 or WS2016. This eliminates the need to worry about recreating an installation process or scripts. Additionally, applications that are containerized with VirtaMove on WS2008 can run seamlessly on WS2012 or WS2016.</p> <p data-bbox="692 1184 1902 1279">Containerization accelerates the development and testing of new software by making it easy to create identical copies of the software on both datacentre and cloud servers. It lets the developer focus on building software that solves business problems rather than worrying about the details of configuration.</p> <p data-bbox="635 1315 1374 1351">(https://virtamove.com/blog/not-just-app-modernization/)</p> |

| Claim | US 10,606,634 Claim Term | Analysis |
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| | | <p>There are advantages to a stateful re-install on new servers with a modern operating system. Benefits include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ A re-install closes known security exposures on old W2K, WS2003, and WS2008 servers. ❑ Your apps will run on a secure, supported OS. ❑ New servers run faster and improve app performance. ❑ You can reconfigure where apps run. Apps can be split and installed on separate servers or consolidated on a single server. ❑ Once it's moved, you can easily do an in-place upgrade of the app to a new version without breaking configuration data. ❑ Legacy apps can be remediated using the tools and techniques available on a modern platform. <p>Squeeze more life out of your apps</p> <p>Moving apps that you rely on to new servers extends their useful life and eliminates the effort to redevelop or learn new systems. An automated, stateful re-install doesn't impact your existing applications and ensures good performance on new servers. It saves time and money. In one month, automation provides a ten times improvement in the number of applications that can be re-installed and cut-over into production on new servers. If you have the source code, you can plan future functional or security improvements using a conventional change management process.</p> <p>An automated, stateful re-install is the best first step. It starts your app migration journey safely and provides tangible improvements and benefits. Your apps will be in a better place, and your business along with them. VirtaMove can help you along your upgrade path. If you'd like to understand more about how we give business-critical production applications a second life by moving them to a better place, don't hesitate to give us a call. We're pleased to share what we know.</p> <p>(https://virtamove.com/blog/app-migration-journey/)</p> |
| 18b | maintaining a mapping between a resource as requested by the one or more applications and the corresponding resource inside said isolated environments, wherein said mapping is created or | See limitation 1c; 1e. |

| Claim | US 10,606,634 Claim Term | Analysis |
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| | updated during one or more of installing an application in an isolated environment, running said application in said isolated environment, or accessing a resource corresponding to said resource mapping; and | |
| 18c | uninstalling an application of the one or more applications, wherein said uninstalling comprises one or more of removing at least one of said mappings, uninstalling said application, and removing isolated environment information from storage. | <i>See</i> limitation 1f. |
| 19 | The non-transitory computer readable storage medium of claim 18 comprising instructions for updating the one or more isolated environments as the one or more applications use additional resources. | <p>The Accused Products comprise a non-transitory computer readable medium as claimed in claim 18. <i>See</i> claim 18.</p> <p>The Accused Products meet the remaining limitations in this claim. <i>See</i> claim 5.</p> |
| 20 | The non-transitory computer readable storage medium of claim 18 comprising instructions for isolating the one or more applications from other applications and a | <p>The Accused Products comprise a non-transitory computer readable medium as claimed in claim 19. <i>See</i> claim 19.</p> <p>The Accused Products meet the remaining limitations in this claim. <i>See</i> claim 2.</p> |

| Claim | US 10,606,634 Claim Term | Analysis |
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| | host operating system while running within the one or more isolated environments. | |